lectorate of Hanover, in 1794. The idea of becoming a poor emigrant perpetually haunted him; nor could the negotiation that secured the country restore him to tranquillity. From the month of November, he had loft fleep, appetite, ftrength, and flefh. This ftate of decline continued without intermiffion. In January 1795, he ftill paid fome vifits in his carriage, but often fainted at the top of the ftaircafe. Writing a recipe was a labour to him. He complained fometimes of confufion in his head, and at length quitted all bufinefs. This was, at firft, deemed an hypochondriac fancy; but it was foon perceived that a fettled melancholy did not permit him long to follow the train of his ideas. That happened to him which has happened to fo many men of genius: one ftrong idea obtained the afcendency over all the reft, and fubdued the foul, which was unable to remove it out of fight. Preferving all the prefence of his mind, and the clearnefs of his conceptions, on all objects, but no longer choofing to occupy himfelf with them: incapable of all labour, and not even giving his advice without difficulty; he continually faw *the enemy plundering his houfe*, as Paffed always faw a globe of fire at his fide; Boonet, an honeft man robbing him: and Spinello, the devil ftanding oppofite to man. He ufed fome remedies, and took a journey, but all to no purpofe. He re-entered his houfe with the fame idea with which he had quitted it: perfuaded himfelf that he faw it pillaged, and fancied that he was entirely ruined.—This notion impreffed him fo ftrongly, that his abftinence from food at laft was partly attributed to his fear of poverty. He was worn away to a fkeleton, became decrepit, and at fixty-fix expired, on the 7th of October 1795.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE,

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 721.

WITH thefe free and conftitutional fentiments Mr Burke undertook the charge of being one of the Repreſentatives for Briſtol in the year 1774; and it is very well remembered, that in the courſe of his ſix years repreſentation, which was full of the moſt important and critical buſineſs, "neither ambition nor avarice joſtled him out of the ſtrait line of his duty—nor that grand foe of the offices of active life—that matter-vice in men of buſineſs—a degenerate and inglorious ſloth, made him ſlag and languiſh in his courſe *."

In 1780, Mr Burke ſtood candidate for Briſtol again; but ſome points of his parliamentary conduct, ſuch as his behaviour to his conſtituents—his ſupport to the Trade of Ireland—and above all his voting on Sir George Saville's Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, ſeemed to give offence; and though he vindicated himſelf from thoſe charges in a moſt eloquent and maſterly manner, ſuch was the prejudice of the majority in favour of narrow principles, that he loſt his election, and he took his ſeat in the new Parliament for Malton, in Yorkſhire.

The Spring of 1782 opened a new ſcene of great political criſis. The American War had now continued near ſeven years; and partly from the ill ſucceſs and the principle of this war, not only the great maſs of the people from without, but very nearly a majority from within, began to be heartily tired of it. The miniſter was attacked *en force*, and on the ſeveral motions which Oppoſition brought before the Houſe, relative to the extinction of this war, they were loſt only by a very ſmall majority. Finding matters in this train, Oppoſition were determined to put the ſubject at iſſue. Accordingly on the 8th of March, Lord John Cavendiſh moved ſeveral reſolutions to that purpoſe.

* Vide his Speech to the Electors of Briſtol on that occaſion.

The defection on the ſide of Adminiſtration gave heart to the Minority, and they rallied with redoubled force and ſpirits on the fifteenth of March, when on a motion of Sir John Rous, "That the Houſe could have no further confidence in the Miniſters who had the direction of public affairs," it was negatived only by a majority of *nine*. The Minority followed their fortune, and on the 20th of the ſame month (the Houſe being uncommonly crowded) the Earl of Surrey (now Duke of Norfolk) roſe to make his promiſed Motion, when Lord North ſpoke to order, by ſaying, "he meant no diſreſpect to the Noble Earl; but as notice had been given that the object of the intended motion was the removal of his Majeſty's miniſters, he meant to have acquainted the Houſe, that ſuch a Motion was become unneceſſary, as he could aſſure the Houſe *on authority*,—*that the preſent Adminiſtration was no more!* and that his Majeſty had come to a full determination of changing his Miniſters; and for the purpoſe of giving the neceſſary time for new arrangements, he moved an adjournment," which was inſtantly adopted.

During this adjournment a new Adminiſtration was formed under the auſpices of the Marquis of Rockingham, on whoſe public principles and private virtues the nation ſeemed to repoſe, after the violent ſtruggle by which it had been agitated, with the ſecureſt and moſt implicit confidence. The arrangements were as follow: The Marquis of Rockingham Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Earl of Shelburne and Mr Fox joint Secretaries of State, Lord Camden Preſident of the Council, Duke of Grafton Privy Seal, Lord John Cavendiſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Burke (who was at the ſame time made a Privy Counceller) Paymaſter General of the Forces.

Upon the meeting of Parliament after the receſs, the New Miniſtry, which ſtood pledged to the country for many reforms, began to put them into execution. On the 15th of April, Mr Burke brought forward his great plan of reform in the Civil Liſt Expenditure, by which the annual ſaving (and which would be yearly increaſing) would amount to 72,368l. It was objected by ſome members, that this Bill was not ſo extenſive as it was originally framed; but Mr Burke entered into the grounds of thoſe omiſſions which had been made either from a compliance with the opinions of others, or from a fuller conſideration of the particular caſes: at the ſame time he pledged himſelf, that he ſhould at all times be ready to obey their call, whenever it appeared to be the general ſenſe of the Houſe and of the People to go through with a more complete ſyſtem of reform.

This bill was followed by another for the regulation of his own office. The principal object of the latter act was to prevent the poſſibility of any balance accumulating in the hands of the pay-maſter general. Theſe, he ſaid, had amounted to the enormous ſum of *one hundred thouſand pounds*, the intereſt of which would be annually ſaved to the Public. He alſo ſtated (with a liberality peculiarly honourable to a man of his circumſtances), that as Treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital, he enjoyed the profits ariſing from the clothing of the penſioners: the profits of this contract had uſually amounted to 700l. per year, but by the bargain he had made with the contractor it would amount to 6001. more. This ſum of 1300l. per year he meant to reſign his claim to, and appropriate it to ſome public ſervice.

Whilſt the new miniſtry were thus engaged in carrying on their meaſures, an event took place which deranged all their plans, and finally cauſed a reſignation amongſt moſt of the principals. This was the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, which happened on the firſt of July 1782. This nobleman, who joined to conſiderable talents the moſt amiable manners and unſhaken integrity, did not ſufficiently calculate the ſtrength

ſtrength of his conſtitution; he had ambition for buſineſs and, we believe, on the pureſt motives—*the power of doing good*; but his frame was not equal to the weight of public affairs: the conſequence was, that his health (never regular) gradually declined from his firſt entrance into office, and he fell a martyr to what he conceived his duty.

On the death of Lord Rockingham, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lanſdowne) was appointed firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; and this giving umbrage to the Rockingham part of the Cabinet, who ſtated, "that by this change the meaſures of the former Adminiſtration would be broken in upon," Mr Fox, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr Burke, and others, reſigned their reſpective offices; when Mr Pitt ſucceeded Lord John Cavendiſh as Chancellor of the Exchequer; the preſent Lord Sydney, Mr Fox, as Secretary of State; and Col Barre, Mr Burke, as Paymaſter General of the Forces.

By this change Mr Burke fell once more into the ranks of Oppoſition, and continued ſo till after the peace of 1783, when Mr Fox, joining his parliamentary intereſt with that of the late Frederick Lord North, they turned the majorities againſt the Miniſter, and after ſome ineffectual ſtruggles by the latter, a change in Adminiſtration took place in the April following, by which the Duke of Portland became firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Lord John Cavendiſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Burke paymaſter general of the Forces, and Mr Fox and Lord North joint Secretaries of State.

As this union of political intereſts has been marked with ſome aſperities, it may be neceſſary to make ſome reflections on the part which Mr Burke took in it, as one of this Cabinet. It is well known to thoſe in the leaſt converſant in the politics which immediately preceded thoſe times, how uniformly the Miniſter (Lord North) was baited for his conduct throughout the whole courſe of the American war; every thing that could attach to a bad Miniſter (except corruption in his own perſon) he was charged with; and as Mr Fox and Mr Burke were the two leading champions of the Houſe of Commons, in their ſeveral ſpeeches will be found invectives of ſuch a nature, as to men judging of others in the ordinary habits of life, perhaps would be thought inſurmountable barriers to their coalition. But it ſhould be remembered, that forming an Adminiſtration upon a broad bottom of political intereſt, is quite a different thing from contracting a private friendſhip; in the former many things are to be conceded, in regard to times and circumſtances, and the opinions of others; in the latter the queſtion of right and wrong lies in a narrower compaſs, and is more readily judged of by the parties and their friends. Mr Burke, therefore, may ſay "that in his ſeveral attacks on Lord North, he conſidered him as a principal promoter and encourager of the American war; a war which he held deſtructive of the intereſts and conſtitutional rights of this country. As a *Miniſter*, therefore, he reprobated his conduct; but the American conteſt being over, and other meaſures about to be purſued, which, in his opinion, might heal the bruiſes of this war, he could ſee with him as a *man*, who (benefiting himſelf by his former miſtakes) might ſtill render important ſervices to his country."

It had hitherto been the fate of the Adminiſtrations in which Mr Burke was connected to be ſhort-lived. His deſtiny here purſued him, as towards the cloſe of this year, the introduction of the fatal Eaſt India Bill, which was carried through the Houſe of Commons, being rejected in the Houſe of Lords, opened a way for the diſmiſſal of the Miniſtry; it was thought by ſome that this bill trenched too much on the prerogative, and that by the great powers which it gave the Houſe of Commons, it might be a means of making the Adminiſtration too ſtrong for the Crown. Theſe reaſons may have prevailed on

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his Majeſty to diſmiſs his miniſters, as we find a new arrangement took place in December 1783, when the Right Hon. William Pitt was appointed firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

We are now to look for Mr Burke in the oppoſition once more; where we ſhall find him in the full poſſeſſion of thoſe powers which ſo juſtly entitled him to the character he maintained in the world.

Referring therefore at large to theſe documents, the next great political object of Mr Burke's attention was in the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor General of Bengal. Whatever merit or demerit there was in this procedure, it originated with him; he pledged himſelf to undertake it long before Mr Haſtings' return from India, and was as good as his word on his arrival: Parliament, however, ſanctioned his motion for an impeachment, and from that time to its final determination, it was their own act and deed.

In the proſecution of this tedious and expenſive trial, the variety and extent of Mr Burke's powers, perhaps, never came out with greater luſtre; he has been charged by ſome with ſhewing too much irritability of temper on this occaſion, and by others of private and intereſted *pique*; but though we acknowledge there appear to be grounds for the firſt charge (which is too often the concomitant of great and ardent minds in the eager and impaſſioned purſuits of their object) we have every reaſon to acquit him of the other.

We are now arrived at a period, though late in the political life of this great man, which in our opinion does him the greateſt honour; we allude to the early and active part he took in cautioning his countrymen "to keep the diſtemper of France from the leaſt countenance in England, where *he was ſure ſome wicked perſons* had ſhewn a ſtrong diſpoſition to recommend an imitation of the French ſpirit of Reform."

Mr Burke, whoſe active and inquiſitive mind led him to find out with promptitude every thing which affected the intereſts of his country, early diſcovered in the *orations at the Old Jewry*, and the *Correſponding and Conſtitutional Societies*, a deep deſign of connecting the full affairs of France with thoſe of England, and thereby drawing us into an imitation of their conduct. He likewiſe ſaw ſeveral of his parliamentary friends giving a *ſide wind aſſiſtance* to thoſe clubs, not perhaps with a view to go all lengths with them, but to avail themſelves of the confuſion which ſuch a reformation would make, *by forcing themſelves into Adminiſtration.*

His firſt Speech on this ſubject was on the 9th Feb. 1790, in the debate on the Army Eſtimates, wherein he ſhewed how "the French made their way through the deſtruction of their country to a bad conſtitution;" whereas we, in our Revolution, commencing with *reparation*, not with *ruin*, raiſed Great Britain above the ſtandard even of her former ſelf. He followed up this Speech (which was afterwards publiſhed) by another publication of much greater extent, entitled "Reflections on the Revolution in France:" wherein he laſhes with an open and manly ſatire all thoſe wretches who by their acts, orations, or writings, had attempted to ſow the ſeeds of French principles in this Country; and at the ſame time predicted with great political *acumen* moſt of the miſeries which the French Revolution has ſince produced.

That Mr Burke's pamphlet was the occaſion of producing many others of a contrary way of thinking, we readily admit; but ſo far from this being againſt Mr Burke it turns to his advantage, as it ſhews how ready his adverſaries were to defend a doctrine which they were ſilently and moſt induſtriouſly ſpreading throughout all ranks of people, and which they were too artful to let off in *publications*, till the time was too late for theoretical diſquiſition, and arms perhaps were to decide the queſtion.

His great and comprehenſive mind ſaw "that the Rights of Man were eaſily learned

learned, and that their influence were in the paſſions;" the timely force and eloquence therefore of his writings were no leſs creditable to his political abilities and integrity, than uſeful to his Country. By theſe "he enabled men to ſee their danger without aſtoniſhment, and provide againſt it without perplexity." And we have both reaſon and gratitude to acknowledge, that (next to the ſteady arm of Adminiſtration) none have been more inſtrumental in ſaving Great Britain from thoſe ravages and depredations which France, in her peſtiferous ideas of liberty, has inflicted on ſurrounding nations.

On political ſubjects there is, generally ſpeaking, too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that men are ſubject to be warped by their paſſions or their intereſt; but Mr Burke has given an irrefragable proof of his ſincerity on this ſubject, particularly in thoſe Letters publiſhed ſince his death, entitled "Three Memorials on French Affairs during the years 1791, 1792, and 1793." Here he evidently ſhews the *Amor Patriæ*; and this (though he was then verging towards the grave) ſeems to have roufed all the powers of his great mind to ſuch an elevation of reſearch, that moſt of what he has there *predicted* has ſince *become hiſtory*: it is a valuable legacy to poſterity, and will remain a laſting monument of his great political *acumen*, as well as his unwearied labours for the good of his country.

But there is a time when all muſt reſt from their labours. In 1792, Mr Burke retired from Parliament (where he had acted with ſo much diſtinguiſhed eclat for twenty-ſeven years) in favour of his only child Richard Burke, a young man of the moſt promiſing talents, and great amiableneſs of temper. By this change he derived the pleaſing hope of ſeeing his own fame revived by the additional luſtre of him who was moſt dear to him. But Providence ordered it otherwiſe: his ſon had ſcarcely taken his ſeat, when his conſtitution (originally tender and delicate) yielded to a decline, and notwithſtanding every medical aſſiſtance, he expired in the arms of his diſconſolate parents in the ſummer of 1794.

This blow was preceded by the loſs of Mr Burke's only brother, who died ſuddenly about two years before this period: a man who was only *ſecond* to ſuch a brother in many of his natural and acquired abilities. This accumulation of family diſtreſs preyed ſo much on his conſtitution, that his phyſicians ſent him to Bath for relief—but "Who can medicine to a mind diſeaſed?"

He died on the 8th July 1797. A little before, he had been liſtening to ſome of Addiſon's Eſſays, in which he ever took delight; and the teſtimony of ſuch a man as Mr Burke ſhould be an additional recommendation of this moſt excellent author, whoſe *Life*, *Style*, and *Moral Writings*, have been ſo eminently ſerviceable to his countrymen.

Edmund Burke, in his perſon, was about five feet ten inches high, erect, and well formed; with a countenance rather ſoft and open; and except by an occaſional bend of his brow, cauſed by his being near-ſighted, indicated none of thoſe great traits of mind by his countenance which he was otherwiſe well known to poſſeſs. The beſt print of him is from a half-length by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, painted about thirty years ago, when Mr Burke was in the meridian of life.

Of his talents and acquirements it would be difficult to ſpeak, did we not truſt to his long and juſtly eſtabliſhed fame to fill up the deficiencies of our deſcription:

"From his cradle
He was a ſcholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wiſe, fair ſpoken, and perſuading."

The richneſs of his mind illuſtrated every ſubject he touched upon. In converſing with him, he attracted by his novelty, variety, and reſearch; in parting from him, we involuntarily exclaimed, "What an extraordinary man!"

As an orator, though not ſo grand and commanding in his manner as Lord Chatham, whoſe form of countenance

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and penetrating eye gave additional force to his natural and acquired talents, yet he had excellencies which always gave him singular pre-eminence in the senate. He was not (though it was evident he drew from those great resources) like Cicero, or Demosthenes, or any one else; the happy power of diversifying his matter, and placing it in various relations, was *all his own*; and here he was generally truly *sesame and lenticul*. He had not, perhaps, always the art of *concluding* in the right place, partly owing to the vividness of his fancy, and the redundancy of his matter; and partly owing to that irritability of temper which he himself apologizes for to his friends in his last notice of them; but those speeches which he gave the public do not partake of this fault, which shew that in his closet his judgment returned to its usual standard.

As a writer he is still higher; and, judging of him from his earliest to his latest productions, he must be considered as one of those prodigies which are sometimes given to the world to be admired, but cannot be imitated; he possessed all kinds of styles, and gave them to the head and heart in a most exquisite manner: *pathos, taste, argument, experience, knowledge*, and all were ready colours of his palette, and from his pencil they derived their brightest dyes. We do not wish to adulate; but what praise can we withhold from a man whose writings broke the fascinating links of party, and *compelled all* to admire the brilliancy of his pen?

As a senator he was uniformly attached to the party he set out with; and though his private fortune was to them being established, and though different administrations would be prone to detach him, he rose and fell with his party.

"Take him for all in all," Edmund Burke must be considered as a man of great and extraordinary talents, who justly acquired in his own day the applauses of his countrymen, and who will always hold an elevated rank amongst the Statesmen and Philosophers of Europe.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

CELEBRATED DEFORMED MEN.

HAY, in his Essay on Deformity, has remarked that Pope was so hurt by the caricatura of his figure, as to rank it among the most atrocious injuries he received from his enemies. Hay, with much pleasantry, jesting on his own deformity, has added, "In person I resemble Æsop, the Prince of Orange, Marshal Luxemburg, Lord Treasurer Salisbury, Scarron, and Mr Pope: not to mention Thersites, and Richard the third, whom I do not claim as members of our society; the first being a child of the poet's fancy; the last, misrepresented by historians. Let me not be unthankful that I was not born in Sparta! where I had no sooner seen the light but I should have been deprived of it, and have been thrown, as a useless thing, in a cavern by Mount Taygetus."

ARTHUR ONSLOW.

BY an affected gravity and a solemn and important air, this gentleman presided for many years over the House of Commons; but not with the ability, knowledge, patience, prudence, and amiable manners of the *present* speaker, the right honourable Henry Addington. It is a curious fact in the History of English Liberty, that the very first person who was raised by the Commons to the dignity of their Speaker, was a member who had been imprisoned by King Edward the third, for attacking his ministers and his mistress in parliament.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

A NOTED French writer calls Augustus, "One Octavius, an impostor, an assassin, who obtained the empire by crimes for which he ought to have been condemned to death."

From Notes to the New Edition of Pope's Works, by Dr Warton.

Thomas Sheridan, Esq; to Mr Whyte.
Blois, August 1. 1766.

DEAR SAM!

YOUR long expected letter has at length arrived without date. You mention in it that it was writ the poſt after Mr Sheen's, but by ſome ſtrange fatality it has been ſix weeks longer in its paſſage. I own your long ſilence aſtoniſhed me, and raiſed in me many mortifying reflections. The general neglect which I experienced from all quarters in my diſtreſt ſituation, created in me ſuch an apathy for all the affairs of this life, that I was almoſt brought to wiſh to paſs the reſt of my days

Oblituſque meorum, obliviſcendus et illis.

But your laſt has ſhewn me that friendſhips are not wholly baniſhed from the earth. I find that it is to your care ſolely I am indebted for the turn my affairs have taken, and it pleaſed me the more, as you are the only perſon living to whom I would wiſh to owe ſuch an obligation. Your ſilence during the tranſaction carries its excuſe with it. It was better on every account that the attempt ſhould be made without any privity. And to deal ingeniouſly with you, had you conſulted me, I ſhould never have conſented to it. But as the thing has paſſed with ſo much credit to me, the whole honour and merit of it is yours. What I mentioned in a former, relative to an act of Parliament, had no reference to any ſuch act to be made in Ireland, of which I had not the leaſt idea, but to an Engliſh act paſſed the ſeſſions before for the relief of inſolvent debtors, with the nature of which I deſired to be made acquainted. . . . You have not made me acquainted with the circumſtances of the act, in which, through your friendly and diſintereſted exertions, I am concerned; nor mentioned the time that it will be proper for me to go to Ireland. I ſhould be glad you would take the firſt opportunity of conveying a copy of the act to Mr Chamberlaine, becauſe there are ſome points on which I would take advice in London, before my ſetting out for Dublin. And now, my dear SAM! I muſt tellyou, that without your farther aſſiſtance it will be impoſſible for me to reap the benefit of what you have done for me. From the perpetual fluctuation in the Miniſtry, the payments are no longer punctual at the Treaſury. There is now due to me a year of my penſion; and at the moment I am writing to you I am reduced to my laſt Louis. I had relied upon receiving about fifty pound from Sheen for the books, and a year's rent of a certain farm at Quilca. But this I find, without any notice given me, has been foreſtalled, and Sheen writs me word that he has not a ſhilling to ſpare. I had before applied to ſome friends in England, who had made large profeſſions to me; but I find, by an obſtinate ſilence on their part, that nothing is to be expected from them. My ſole reliance at preſent is upon you; nor ſhould I have the leaſt doubt on me, if your ablities were equal to your good will. But I muſt conjure you, by all that is ſacred in friendſhip, to raiſe a hundred pounds for me, as ſpeedily as you can, and convey it to William Whately, Eſq; Banker in London, for my uſe; on the receipt of which I will immediately ſet out for England in my way to Dublin. Mrs Sheridan and the Children will continue in France, till my affairs are ſettled; and after that you may rely upon it that this is the firſt debt I ſhall think myſelf bound to diſcharge. I need not ſay more upon this head; I am ſure your utmoſt endeavours will not be wanting to ſerve me in this exigence, and to complete what you have ſo well begun.

And now I muſt give you ſome account of what we have been doing ſince our arrival at Blois. I have long ſince finiſhed the Dictionary, and have got together the greateſt part of the materials for the Grammar, which only want being reduced into order. I have likewiſe almoſt finiſhed a volume of Dialogues on the Engliſh Language, to ſerve as a preparative for the other work. The more

I reflect on the general uſe which muſt be made of this work wherever Engliſh is taught, the more I am convinced that the profits of it will be conſiderable; and that if I keep the right of the Copy to myſelf (which is my deſign) it will be an eſtate to my family. I have finiſhed a Grammar too in Engliſh and French, for the uſe of all foreigners who underſtand French, that are deſirous of attaining a knowledge of the Engliſh tongue by an eaſy and ſhort method. I have alſo drawn up a Grammar in Engliſh to facilitate the attainment of the French tongue to all who ſpeak Engliſh. A work much wanted, and which I began at firſt for the uſe of my children, upon finding the great imperfection of all hitherto publiſhed with that view. Mrs Sheridan has writ a Comedy called a Trip to Bath, in which ſome good judges in England find a great deal of merit. She has alſo made two additional volumes to the Memoirs of Sidney, and has begun a Tragedy in proſe upon part of the ſtory contained in this latter part. Thus you ſee, that together with the time employed in the inſtruction of the children, we have not been idle ſince our arrival here. Our coming to Blois has been attended with the happy circumſtance of reſtoring Mrs Sheridan to a perfect good ſtate of health, a bleſſing which ſhe had not known for ten years before*; and this alone would make me think it a fortunate event which drove us hither. But I have other reaſons to bleſs this event: it has afforded me an opportunity of acquiring two of the moſt uſeful kinds of knowledge which one can be poſſeſſed of in this life; I mean a knowledge of the world, and a knowledge of myſelf. To know the world well, one muſt ceaſe to be an actor in the buſy ſcene of life, and be contented to be an humble ſpectator; and to know one's ſelf well, long uninterrupted leiſure for ſelf-examination, at a diſtance from the turbulence and ſeductions of the world, is eſſentially neceſſary. The reſult of my reflections with regard to the world has been the ſame with that of the wiſe man, that it is Vanity of Vanities. But I have not like him ended my inquiries there. My mind could never reſt in ſo diſpiriting a concluſion; it naturally led me to the conſideration of another life, where all that is amiſs here will be rectified. And after the moſt unprejudiſed inquiries, I remained in the full conviction, that it is from Religion alone that we can hope for contentment in this life, or happineſs in a future one: and the reſult of my ſelf-examination was, a determined reſolution to make her ſacred dictates the guide of all my future actions. Don't think, Sam! that either ſuperſtition or melancholy have had the leaſt influence on this occaſion, for I have not a grain of either in my compoſition; it has been the effect of a long, cool, deliberate train of reflection. I am ſorry I was not before made acquainted with the very kind part which Mr Boyle took in my affairs. I fear a letter, after ſo great a diſtance of time, would appear with but an ill grace: I muſt therefore beg you will take it upon yourſelf to make him my moſt grateful acknowledgements, and at the ſame time the apology for my ſilence. You do not ſay a word about Mrs Whyte, nor your boy. Do you think we are indifferent with regard to what concerns you? Aſſure Mr and Mrs Guinneſs of my warmeſt regards, and beſt wiſhes. I did intend to return a few lines in anſwer to the obliging ones which ſhe added to yours, but you ſee the paper is finiſhed. I am ever ſincerely and affectionately Yours,

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

* Mrs Sheridan died in October. See P. 527.

Edmund Burke to Joſeph Moſer, Eſq

Beaconſfield, April 5. 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE read the manuſcript which you have had the goodneſs to ſend for my entertainment and inſtruction. You have not failed in your humane and honourable purpoſe: I was very much entertained; and, if I were treated with leſs partiality, I ſhould have received more

more inſtruction. I have ſeldom ſeen ſo much wit in ſo ſmall a compaſs as there is in your piece: as to the prudence of publiſhing it, I have nothing at all to ſay; I have never given advice to an author on that ſubject, that I recollect, in the whole courſe of my life. If you ſhould follow the advice you have received (except that a very pleaſant performance would be denied to the public), I ſee nothing ill that can happen by confining it to the entertainment of your particular friends. I am almoſt aſhamed to ſay, that I have been ſo much out of the literary world as not ſo much as to have heard of Mr Wakefield's name until yeſterday, except what I found about him in your manuſcript, and in the printed book of another Gentleman; but I find he is a man of conſiderable literary reputation. Of the other I had heard ſometime, I believe two years ſince, as the author of ſomething very ſcandalous and abſurd againſt myſelf and the Gentlemen of France: I did not read more than a page or two of it; and that as it was ſhewn to me, for I never was in poſſeſſion of the pamphlet. What I ſee from your piece, and from the extracts made in Mr Townſend's, he appears to be juſt the ſame illiterate, ſtupid, and impudent railer that I thought him at that time. As to the reſt, whether this ſort of ſtuff pleaſes the public is a matter unknown to me, but not wholly indifferent; becauſe, if it did, I ſhould be ſorry for the bad taſte of my countrymen with regard to morals and to compoſition. As to myſelf, perſonally, if I were ſo weak as much to attend to this fooliſh ſort of ſcurrility, it can never affect my tranquillity. I am under no obligation to read the works of thoſe who revile me; and in fact I never do; and I aſſure you, that if it were not for the reſpectful attention I owe to the men of talents who are generous enough to take an intereſt in me, I ſhould live in the moſt profound ignorance of the exiſtence of what this ſort of authors write againſt me. Their pieces, when they are ſent to me, I read; and by what I perceive, they are engaged in a kind of conflict which indeed does honour to their humanity; but which gives, to ſome at leaſt amongſt their atagoniſts, an importance which they could no otherwiſe obtain.

I am rather ſurpriſed to your ſpeaking of ſuch a perſon as Haſtings with any degree of reſpect: at preſent I ſay nothing of thoſe who choſe to take his guilt upon themſelves: I do not ſay I am not deeply concerned; God forbid I ſhould ſpeak any other language. Others may be content to prevaricate in judgment; it is not my taſte; but they who attack me for my fourteen years' labours on this ſubject, ought not to forget, that I always acted under public authority, and not of my own fancy; and that, in condemning me, they aſperſe the whole Houſe of Commons for their conduct continued for the greater part of three Parliaments. I beg leave once more to return you my beſt acknowledgments. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, Your moſt obedient, and obliged humble ſervant,

EDM. BURKE.

ON VOLCANOES.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

IT is not, I believe, very unuſual for writers (eſpecially thoſe who turn their attention to that faſhionable, and conſequently profitable branch of the profeſſion, Voyages and Travels) to hazard bold aſſertions; and when they have mounted their readers in their literary cars, to drive them to the very edge of truth, or, indeed, of probability. Of this amuſing claſs, as I apprehend, is the Author now before me, Monſ. de Non: who, in his excurſion to Sicily and Malta (page 23), ſpeaking of that celebrated Volcano Mount Ætna, obſerves: "That round its ſtupendous baſe, every thing ſeems to grow with luxuriance. It is," he continues, "the picture of the Golden Age; and I was

now perſuaded, more firmly than ever, that a Volcano is neceſſary to the happineſs of a country."

Another philoſopher of whom I have heard, who had likewiſe a good opinion of Burning Mountains, wiſhed, ſome years ſince, to raiſe a ſubſcription for the propagation of them in every country of Europe. How a project ſo uſeful happened to fail, although I have not leiſure for the inquiry, may, I think, furniſh a ſubject for diſquiſition, not unworthy of the attention of the learned. Leaving, therefore, this ſpeculation to thoſe that have more time and ingenuity, I ſhall only obſerve, that what has been ſaid of a trio of celebrated Poets has, in the inſtance of thoſe Sages, been alſo verified: a third genius hath ariſen, who hath united the abilities of the former two; and actually carried into execution a plan of which they had only a crude idea.

My readers will by this time probably gueſs, that by this third ingenious perſonage I mean the mechanical Manager of Ranelagh, to whoſe laudable exertions for the benefit of the public it is owing, that Mount Ætna has been tranſplanted to Chelſea, whether in the way that the *Santa Caſa* travelled from Nazareth to Dalmatia, and thence to Recanati in Italy, is beſt known to himſelf; but be that as it may, to this genius it is owing, that we have for ſeveral ſeaſons been entertained with an exhibition, conſiſting of torrents of liquid fire burſting from *a crater* of ſeveral inches diameter, while the mountain, of a magnitude far more conſiderable than a mole-hill, now emitting volumes of ſmoke, black as that from its neighbouring ſteem engine; now diſcharging ſhowers of ſquibs and crakers, and then perfuming the atmoſphere with the delectable odour of ſulphur and nitre, is certainly an object which ought to be contemplated with awe and amazement; an object, the ſublimity of which muſt carry the imagination far above the little paltry concerns of "this vile ſpot;" an object which muſt give to us the moſt elevated idea of the philoſopher who tranſported, or rather tranſlated, into this favoured Iſland a ſpectacle, which (as Monſ. de Non well obſerves) "was the only thing wanting to complete the happineſs of the Nation!" *Sum Solus!*—I am the only one!—was the motto of Powell the famous fire-eater*; from whom, I am informed, the preſent projector is deſcended: and ſo ſtruck am I with contemplating the immenſe advantage that muſt occur to the public from the importance of Volcanoes, that I could almoſt wiſh to behold one ſmoking in the vicinity of every town in England. Yet, ſuch a reſpect have I for ingenuity, ſuch a regard have I for literary, mental, or indeed any other property, that I would have this celebrated artiſt, like his great predeceſſor, able to ſay, *Sum Solus!*—I am the only one that ſhall derive any profit from their fabrication for, at leaſt, fourteen years: therefore, I would adviſe him, with all convenient ſpeed, to apply for a patent; and, by this means, draw a legal line around the baſe of the Burning Mountain. *Entre nous*, I am the more anxious in this buſineſs, becauſe I know that there are perſons, who ſhall be nameleſs, but who are neither *truſty* nor *well-beloved*, that, unſanctioned by Royal authority, are projecting ſome volcanic exploſions; which, although probably not ſo amuſing as this which we are obſerving upon, may put our author out of a condition to derive any advantage from his invention.

I am led to publiſh theſe ſerious reflections upon a ſubject which I have long contemplated with veneration and admiration, by being informed that the former exertions of the artiſts concerned in this ſplendid exhibition, were far ſurpaſſed upon the late celebration of the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day; an anniverſary dear to every true Briton! Upon that happy occaſion the very Cy-

* I would preſerve from oblivion the circumſtance, that this ingenious Gentleman was the brother of Powell, the no leſs famous peděſtrian.

clops

clops rejoiced; and, as I am inſtructed, the Mountain itſelf had a double allowance of combuſtibles; the forges an extra peck of coals each; and further, that ſuch was the noiſe and bellowing of the ſaid Mountain, that you "might defy poppy or mandragora, or all the drowſy ſyrups in the world," to adminiſter repoſe at even three miles diſtance.

Upon an occaſion ſo truly patriotic, I am ſincerely diſpoſed to praiſe the manager for the part he has taken in the general joy; but muſt, at the ſame time obſerve, that his loyalty is not confined to birth-nights, nor, indeed, to night at all; for although he might begin in the dark, he has frequently been known to continue his exertions till ſun-riſing, and to have uſhered in the day with exploſions that have frighted the neighbourhood "from its propriety:" which have acted like the repetition of an electrical ſhock, and perhaps in ſome caſes might be medicinally uſeful; eſpecially to the ſick, convaleſcents, and lying-in-women; as, while they ſerved to brace the nerves of the two former, they might inform the latter, who were confined to their beds, of what was doing in the world.

I have therefore no doubt but that all the parties I have laſt mentioned, and a number of other inhabitants of the vicinity of the Volcano, who would rather hear a noiſe than make one, would readily join in a petition for a patent, by which ſo great a bleſſing might be ſecured to themſelves and their poſterity, at leaſt thrice a-week.

I am the more ſtrenuous in urging the manager to this ſtep to ſecure his *valuable* property, as, beſides the innovation which I have mentioned before, I underſtand that the proprietors of Vauxhall intend to turn their *Caſcade* into a *Burning Mountain*, which will probably be as exact a reſemblance of Veſuvius, as the Chelſea production is of Ætna. In this repreſentation, a great improvement will, as I am informed, be made in the emiſſion of the fire and ſmoke, in the flowing of the lava, and the exploſion of pumice ſtones, &c. all which operations are, as has been ſtated to me, to be regulated by a concert of martial muſic, performed by the *black band*, and accompanied by a grand chorus of infernals in their gala dreſſes, which, it is well known, are of ſable trimmed with gold lace, and red ſtockings: who mean to join their exertions to thoſe of the corps of fire-workers, in order to make this one of the *loudeſt* exhibitions ever heard in this country.

Notoriety, both *within* and *without* doors, has in this age been frequently obtained by making a noiſe. We have ſeen, or rather heard, many men, in ſtations far more elevated than thoſe of either the proprietors of Vauxhall or Ranelagh, attain a well-earned popularity by a proper exploſion of rhetorical fire; by knowing when to let off a *ſquib*; when to launch a *rocket*; and when to ſpring *a mine*. Upon this fertile topic, I could diſcant with great ingenuity, did not matter of more importance attract my preſent attention.

A friend, who has a far more retroſpective memory than I would be thought to poſſeſs, has ventured to attack the originality of this Volcanic invention. He aſſerts, "that ſomewhat above thirty years ago, when Marybone Gardens were in faſhion, a Burning Mountain was there exhibited by a Signior Torrie, from which, while the lava flowed in copious ſtreams down its outſide, a burſt of thunder iſſued, and its body opening, diſcovered the furnace of Vulcan, with his attendants buſily employed." He further ſtates, "that under the direction of 'the limping God,' the armour of Æneas was forged and delivered to Venus; who, in favouring the ſaid God with a kiſs, as a reward for his ingenuity, had her noſe ſmutted, a circumſtance which greatly increaſed the *rational* delight of the company. After which, the Goddeſs joined in a ſong, amidſt a ſhower of fire; which, perhaps owing to her marine birth, had no viſible effect upon her."

If this, my friend's information, be

true

true (and I have no reason to doubt his veracity), I fear that the originality of this invention must be given up, and that we in this age, consoling ourselves with an observation made both by Solomon and Cicero, "that there is nothing new under the Sun," can only congratulate the public upon its revival. Though indeed I think, that the future proprietors of Volcanoes may avail themselves of the ingenuity of Signior Torrio; and, like him, open a cavern in their sides, "within whose vast abyss," some ancient *mystery* or *morality* might be represented; such as Orpheus and Eurydice; the descent of Æneas into the Elysian fields; the interview betwixt Hercules and Cerberus, in the course of which an excellent opportunity would be afforded for the three canine heads to bark *a trio*.

Milton's Pandæmonium has, I believe, been thought of, as has also some other pieces of less gravity; but I fear it would have too comic an effect in an entertainment of such dignity and sublimity, to perform the farce of Lethe: besides that, I am against mingling elements, and think the river finding its way into the bowels of the mountain, might be attended with those bad consequences which Naturalists so frequently describe.

Some of the other scenes which I have mentioned might certainly be introduced with great advantage to the rising generation, and be particularly useful to youths of fashion, as it would prevent their taking a journey to Rome and Naples, which we know is very often to little purpose, and at the same time give them a spice of classical erudition, which it is not probable that they would by any other means attain.

Thus blending the useful with the agreeable, and instructing while they elevate, surprise, and enchant the mental faculties, I have no doubt but that Volcanoes will become a favourite summer amusement; and that the patent, if he obtains it, will prove a profitable speculation to my Ranelagh friend: and I also, as was observed in the beginning of this paper, have great hope that we shall, in every town in England, have the pleasure of seeing a Burning Mountain arise, although it should be no bigger than a sugar loaf.

When that happy period arrives, all those who have the good of their country at heart may, with Monsieur de Non, exclaim: "Every thing," within which circle he must certainly comprehend follies and vices, "seems to thrive with the greatest luxuriance, and ours is a picture of the Golden Age!"

DESCRIPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

THE curiosity of the Count induced him to ascend the mountain; and, after a nocturnal progress, he and his companions approached the summit.

We now beheld, (he says,) by daylight, fields of desolation around us, wildly hurled, and intermingled with dross, black ashes, snow, and vast masses of lava; which had been vomited, at different times, from the mouth of Ætna: on the left the smoking crater rose. Before us lay, in the distant deep, the Toro and other hills; and a continued bellying bed of clouds, the darkening extremities of which the eye could not clearly distinguish, either from the mountains or the sea, till the majestic sun rose, in fire, and reduced every object to order. It was a new "dividing of the light from the darkness; and of the dry land from the gathering together of the waters."—Chaos seemed to unfold itself, where no four-footed beast, no bird, interrupted the solemn silence of the formless void.

Wo sie keinen Todten begruben, und keiner erstehn wird *: MESS. *cant.* I.

as Klopstock says of the ice-encircled pole.

Ætna cast his black shades over the grey dawn of the western atmosphere;

* No dead are buried there; nor any there will rise.

while

while round him ſtood his ſons, but far beneath: yet volcanic mountains all: in number ſix-and-thirty, each a Veſuvius. To the north, the eaſt, and the ſouth, Sicily lay at our feet; with its hills, and rivers, and lakes, and cities. In the low deep, the clouds, tinged with purple, were diſperſed and baniſhed from the preſence of the golden ſun: while their ſhades, flying before the weſt wind, were ſcattered over the landſcape far and wide.

After pauſing, aſtoniſhed and enraptured by the ſublime ſpectacle, we began our aſcent to the ſummit of the mountain. To attain this, we had to croſs a large tract of aſhes, and lumps of droſs; where extreme caution was required, to prevent falling over the rugged *ſcoria*. Nor could caution itſelf afford any certainty that an arm, or a leg, might not be broken: ſo continually did the hollow cinders turn under the foot, and fall upon it at every ſtep.

Theſe obſtacles being overcome, we ſtill had to aſcend the ſummit; which is very ſteep, and in many places ſo ſlippery that you can with difficulty get foot-hold: though the deſcent is not ſo very ſudden as frequently to make a fall dangerous. We found ſulphurous vapours occaſionally riſing ſo powerfully, through apertures, that we were obliged ſuddenly to turn from them.

Being frequently under the neceſſity of reſting to take breath, we were about two hours before we arrived at the top; and yet miſled by the deſcription of ſome travellers, we actually figured to ourſelves greater difficulties than we found.

And now we ſtood beſide the vaſt, circular, and to the eye, impervious throat of Ætna. The form it has aſſumed is that of a tunnel, except that the circle is not regular.—Its contracting abyſs is ſoon loſt to the ſight. In various places, thin clouds of ſmoke aſcended out of ſmall cavities, as from ſo many chimneys: while the mouth itſelf tempeſtuouſly emitted its whirlwinds of black and white clouds, in a ſpiral column. To go round the crater, or to remain a moment facing the wind, were things impoſſible. Even with the wind on our back, by which you are ſecured againſt the ſmoke of the grand crater, you are pained and ſuffocated by whiffs of ſulphurous vapours; which aſcend from the backs of the ſummit.

As in Solfatara, near Pozzuoli, ſo here likewiſe, on the top of Ætna, and round the rim of the crater, ſmall lumps of pure ſulphur are found: which they alſo are round the ſmall cavities.

The circumference of the mouth, or crater, is eſtimated at from three to four thouſand paces. Within, as far as the eye can diſcover, it is coated with ſulphur.

On the north, ſeparated from the ancient crater by a thin wall, or cruſt of ſulphur, there is a new mouth; which was opened by a falling of the ſummit, in the month of May, in the preſent year. This likewiſe is round, tunnel-formed, and impervious to the eye.

Standing on its rim we ſaw the whole weſt part of the iſland (which for ſome hours, had been concealed from us by the mountain,) to its extremeſt point; as far as the high *Monte di Trapani*, or *Eryx*, and the ſea beyond. Our guide endeavoured to point out the Lipari iſlands, on the right: but being leſs acquainted with the country than he was, I could not diſtinguiſh them from the blue clouds of the horizon.

We threw ſtones into this crater; which rolled like diſtant thunder, till they at laſt fell, with a loud din, into the water below. After throwing the ſtone, I counted eight-and-forty pulſations before I heard the daſhing of the water. This experiment ſeems to me to ſtrengthen the opinion of thoſe who believe that the mouths of the Volcano are open to, and communicate, with the ſea.

On a ſudden, we heard the gulph begin to roar, with a ſound like that of boiling waters, in this prodigious caldron; and our guide adviſed us immediately to depart.

From Stolberg's Travels.

EX-

EXPEDITION OF JAMES V. INTO THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

FROM PINKERTON'S HISTORY.

THE Scotiſh monarch had long revolved an important deſign, highly honourable to his abilities and intentions, and to his deſire of promoting the union, tranquillity, and happineſs of the realm. His vigorous and prudent government had reduced the borderers, and other marauders, to ſubordination. The iſles, and northern extremities of his kingdom, alone remained in ignorance of the laws, and his power to enforce them. He determined to viſit them in perſon, attended by a force ſufficient to chaſtiſe the inſolent chiefs, and to inſpire reſpect to the guardian of the public order. The voyage was worthy of the intrepidity, and wiſdom, of the monarch, being almoſt as dangerous as one of diſtant diſcovery, the people and the very ſhores being unknown; and the patriotic prince ordered, for the general benefit, a ſkilful pilot, Alexander Lindſay, to attend him, and report the nautical obſervations.

Arrangements were accordingly made for this intereſting expedition. The ſervices of Maxwell, though Admiral of Scotland, were declined on this occaſion, by the interference of Cardinal Beton, whom he had offended in refuſing to admit him in eſcorting the Queen from France. Twelve ſhips, with ample artillery, were ordered to be ready by the fourteenth day of May. Of theſe ſix were alloted to James, and his own immediate dependants, and ſoldiers. Three were appointed ſolely for victualing the fleet. The remaining three were ſeparately aſſigned to the Cardinal, Huntley, and Arran. Beton being to conduct five hundred men of Fife and Angus; Huntly, beſides gentlemen and thirty of the royal houſehold, was to lead five hundred of the north; to Arran was given the ſimilar command of five hundred of the weſt, excluſive of the gentlemen, and twenty-four ſervants, in his train.

The Queen's pregnancy was ſo far advanced that her delivery was daily expected: as James could not decently be abſent at the time, a delay of more than a fortnight was the conſequence. Meanwhile England became ſuſpicious of the intentions of this armament: ſome aſſerting that James deſigned a voyage to France, or Flanders, to meet Francis, or the Emperor: others reported Ireland as the probable deſtination, as in Lent eight Iriſh gentlemen had arrived at the Scotiſh court, with letters from moſt of the great chiefs of Ireland, offering homage to James, if he would ſupport their religion againſt Henry's innovations. But as James himſelf was not to lead above two thouſand men, ſuſpicion was embarraſſed; though, to prevent any attack in his abſence, Murray was ordered to command a body of troops on the frontiers. At length Mary of Guiſe preſented a prince and apparent ſucceſſor to the exulting monarch, and nation; and her health permitted James to proceed a few days after that fortunate event.

When the cauſe of delay was thus removed, the royal ſtandard ſtreamed from the Admiral's ſhip; the ſails were hoiſted, and the ſquadron advanced down the majeſtic courſe of the Forth, amid the acclamations of numerous ſpectators on the adjacent hills and ſhores. They knew not their King's deſign: but a patriot and a philoſopher would have joined their general voice, had he beheld this youthful monarch, after having with the wiſdom of years, amid innumerable difficulties, with repeated imminent hazard to his perſon, eſtabliſhed the internal tranquillity of his realm, now proceeding on a voyage, not of war and deſtruction, but of public benefit; and committing his ſafety to the tempeſt, rocks, and ſhoals, of unknown and perilous ſeas, in order to ſpread law and civilization through his dominions.

Circumnavigating the variegated coaſts of

of Fife, the bold æſtuary of the Tay, the populous ſhores of Angus, Mearns, and Buchan, ſtudded with commercial towns and romantic villages, the royal fleet doubled the promontory of Kinnaird, paſſed the rocky heights of Ord, the heathy wilds of Caithneſs, and diſplayed the royal banner to the intrepid and induſtrious natives of the Orkneys, who had now begun to exchange their ancient Gothic ferocity for the mild arts of peace. Little or no exertion of authority was here required: and after charts and nautical remarks, concerning the Orcadian ſeas and inlets, had been arranged by Alexander Lindſay, the pilot, the ſquadron paſſing the marſhy waſtes of Strathnavern, doubled the deſert and perilous cape of Hvarf or Wrath, which expoſes its ſtern front to the hurricanes from Greenland, and to the mountainous waves of the Atlantic Ocean. The diſtant and lawleſs inhabitants of Leuis, Harris, the Uiſts, ruſhed from their muddy hovels to gaze on the lion of Scotland, and trembled when they beheld the artillery of the public guardian levelled againſt their crimes. The power of the Macdonalds the allies of England, the foes of their country, had been long extinguiſhed; but the Macleods obeyed the royal mandate with conſcious fear, and were detained in captivity. Nor did the chieftains of Sky, and the barbarous weſtern ſhores, eſcape a ſimilar fate. Again bending his courſe to the ocean, James viſited the iſles of Col, Tirey, and Mull; and perhaps ſighed over the tombs of his anceſtors at Hyona. The indented ſhores of Argyle, the iſlands of Jura, Ilay, and Colonſay, the rugged promontory of Cantire, the verdant hills of Arran, Bute the reſidence of his fathers, did not elude the monarch's preſence, or attention, his applauſe of peaceful induſtry, his chaſtiſement of depredatory inſolence. Many of the chieftains were led away in bonds; and James ordering ſome ſhips to return with them by their former courſe to Leith, landed at Dunbarton, after one of the moſt laudable expeditions ever undertaken by any Sovereign.

EXPEDITION OF JAMES VI.

THE following anecdote, omitted by the hiſtorians of James VI. of Scotland, is not among the leaſt extraordinary in his reign. It ſhews that ſavageneſs of manners was not leſs conſpicuous in the inhabitants of the Hebrides, than among their neighbours the Iriſh.

"THE ſtory of Scotland as a ſeparate kingdom now (1602) draws apace to its cloſe. James ſaw the termination of his reſidence in the North approach, and wiſhed to leave behind him ſome teſtimony of his affection which might endure. To introduce new ſources of proviſion and commerce to the Weſtern Iſlands (then overclouded with barbariſm) was an object worth his attention. But although there are only dark accounts of his endeavours towards its accompliſhment, yet theſe are worth relating, as they prove the independence of thoſe iſles, and the weakneſs of James' government. It appears that he drew from Fife, where the inhabitants were induſtrious in huſbandry, and good fiſhermen, an efficient colony (headed by Sir James Anſtruther and other gentlemen), and planted it on the iſle of Lewis. Murdoch Macleod, a baſe-born, but potent and ferocious chief, was at this time Lord of Stornoway, a diſtrict where the new comers landed, and him they expelled, probably with inconſiderate haſte. His people on ſhore ſubmitted, but the active deſpot putting to ſea with a little fleet, compoſed of *birlings*, a bark peculiar to the Weſtern Iſles, ſoon found an opportunity to ſurpriſe one of the colonial ſhips, which a calm had prevented from taking meaſures for flight or defence. The whole crew were hanged by the inhuman captor, except the laird of Balgonie, who was on board, and he, after a rigorous confinement,

was ranſomed, and died at Orkney. Soon after Murdoch was ſeized by his own brother, Neil Macleod, who ſold him to the Scots, and he was hanged at St Andrew's. The colony in the mean while was ſurrounded and haraſſed by the natives under a third brother, Norman Macleod; and, when moſt of the adventurers were ſlain or ſtarved, the reſidue yielded themſelves priſoners, and the unſteady king, inſtead of revenging the inſult, bought the freedom of the few ſurvivors with a promiſe that the iſlanders of Lewis ſhould remain unmoleſtedly ſavage."

From Andrews' Continuation of Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain.

CONDITION OF FEMALE LABOURERS IN ENGLAND.

FROM SIR F. EDEN'S STATE OF THE POOR.

THE following obſervations reſpecting the condition of the femal part of labourers are equally new, humane, and intereſting:

Few writers (ſays Sir F.) on this branch of political œconomy have adverted to the circumſtances and ſituation of a claſs of our people, who form, perhaps, the moſt eſſential link in ſocial order and domeſtic happineſs: I mean the wives of labourers. Mr Pitt has, indeed, in his celebrated ſpeech above alluded to, argued very forcibly on the propriety of turning the induſtry of children to profit: but it is to be regretted that this great Statesman has not favoured the public with his ſentiments on the actual ſtate and condition of married women in the labouring claſſes of the community. The ſubject is new and important, and highly merits the attention both of the politician and philanthropiſt. If the right, which every labourer poſſeſſes, of diſpoſing of the produce of his labour, is the great incentive to induſtry, is it either unfair or unreaſonable to preſume, that the incapacity, which married women labour under, of acquiring property, is one of the principal cauſes why they contribute ſo little to the fund which is to maintain a family?

In the greater part of England, the acquiſition of the neceſſaries of life, required by a labourer's family, reſts entirely on the huſband. If he falls ſick, and is not a member of a Friendly Society, his wife and children muſt inevitably be ſupported by the pariſh. There is no other reſource; for, to whatever cauſe it is to be aſcribed, the wife, even in ſuch an exigency, can do nothing. I do not mean to contend, that, either with a view to national profit, or individual independence, it is deſirable that the female part of a labourer's family ſhould perform the toiſome duties of porters and ploughmen, as is the caſe in Liege and Switzerland, and even in ſome parts of Scotland; or that they ſhould employ thoſe hours of domeſtic concerns, in a ſedentary and unwholeſome manufacture, as is the caſe with the lace-makers in Buckinghamſhire and Northamptonſhire. The labours of the field, it is ſaid, are adverſe to child-bearing; and this is one of the reaſons which I have heard aſſigned for the infecundity of the negroes in the Weſt Indies. I am not phyſiologiſt enough to ſay how far this opinion is, or is not, well founded: but, I own, I ſuſpect it to have been advanced on but ſlight grounds. There are, however, various occupations which the wife of a peaſant or artificer would, it is probably, be often inclined to purſue, were ſhe only allowed to have a voice as to the diſpoſal of her earnings. As the law now ſtands, the moment ſhe acquires them, they become the abſolute property of her huſband; ſo that it is not to be wondered at, that ſhe conceives ſhe has fulfilled her duty in attending to the children; and that he, conſcious that the ſupport of the family depends on his exertions, ſhould ſo often become imperious and tyrannical. The inſtances are not few, where a ſtupid, drunken, and idle man has an intelligent and induſtrious

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It may, indeed, be urged that, although the *lords of the creation* have, almoſt excluſively, appropriated to themſelves the direction of public concerns, and the adminiſtration of property, yet, in the conduct of private life, (which, after all, is the chief buſineſs of mankind,) the female ſex have borne, and ever will bear, ſuperior ſway. Their power, however, as it in a great meaſure depends on opinion, is liable to be overthrown by the caprices and miſconduct of thoſe under whoſe protection the law has placed them. An amiable married woman, although diſpoſed to practiſe the ſofter virtues, which are moſt congenial to her, and (as Milton expreſſes it) "to ſtudy houſhold good;"—which conſtitutes

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I have been led to theſe reflections by inveſtigating the ſituation of ſome Female Clubs, which ſeem to be expoſed to peculiar diſadvantages, in conſequence of the legal diſability which married women labour under of retaining the earnings of their labour in their own hands. Moſt of theſe Clubs are chiefly compoſed of married women: as the principal inducement to enter into them is to inſure a decent ſubſiſtence during the lying-in month; a period, in which, of all others, a labourer's wife is in moſt need of extrinſic aſſiſtance. The laudable objects, however, of theſe excellent inſtitutions, may be entirely fruſtrated by the exerciſe of that legal authority with which a huſband is inveſted. As he is entitled to receive his wife's earnings, he can not only prevent her from paying her regular ſubſcription to the Club; but if ſhe falls ſick, he is, I conceive, no leſs authorized by law to demand the allowance which is granted by the Society, and to appropriate it to his own uſe.

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by aſſociating with men who are familiarized to danger, and who, from national proweſs, conſider themſelves at ſea as rulers by birth-right. By theſe means, in all actions, there is a general impulſe among the crew of an Engliſh man of war, either to grapple the enemy, or lay him cloſe aboard: Frenchmen ſhudder at this attempt; and whenever it has been boldly executed on our part, they run from their quarters, and are never to be rallied afterwards. Nor does this courage ever forſake them; we have ſeen them cheering their ſhipmates, and anſwering the ſhouts of the enemy, under the moſt dreadful wounds, till, from loſs of blood, they expired.

It is only men of ſuch deſcription that could undergo the fatigues and perils of a ſea life; and there ſeems a neceſſity for being inured to it from an early age. The mind, by cuſtom and example, is thus trained to brave the fury of the elements, in their different forms, with a degree of contempt, at danger and death, that is to be met with no where elſe, and which has become proverbial. Excluded, by the employment which they have choſen, fro all ſociety, but people of ſimilar diſpoſitions, the deficiences of education are not felt, and information on general affairs is ſeldom courted. Their pride conſiſts in being reputed a thorough bred ſeaman; and they look upon all landmen as beings of inferior order. This is marked, in a ſingular manner, by applying the language of ſeamanſhip to every tranſaction of life, and ſometimes with a pedantic oſtentation. Having little intercourſe with the world, they are eaſily defrauded, and dupes to the deceitful, wherever they go: their money is laviſhed with the moſt thoughtleſs profuſion; fine clothes for his girl, a ſilver watch, and ſilver buckles for himſelf, are often the ſole return for years of labour and hardſhip. When his officer happens to refuſe him leave to go on ſhore, his purſe is, ſometimes, with the coldeſt indifference, conſigned to the deep, that it may no longer remind him of pleaſures he cannot command. With minds uncultivated and uninformed, they are equally credulous and ſuperſtitious: the appearance of the ſky, the flight of a bird, the ſight of particular fiſhes, ſailing on a certain day of the week, with other incidents, fill their heads with omens and diſaſters. The true-bred ſeaman is ſeldom a profligate character; his vices, if he has any, rarely partake of premeditated villany, or turpitude of conduct; but rather originate from want of reflection, and a narrow underſtanding. Hence he plays the rogue with an awkward grace, though the degree of cunning which he occaſionally practiſes towards his creditors beſpeaks art: but from them he has learned the way to overreach; and it ought to be remembered, that they have a particular intereſt in emptying his pocket as quickly as poſſible; for his bargains with the world are limited to his landlord and ſlop-ſeller. In his pleaſures he is coarſe, and in his perſon ſlovenly; he acquires no experience from paſt misfortunes, and is heedleſs of futurity.

Some new traits are engraſted on the character, by coming on board a man of war, and to be traced to the cuſtom of impreſſing them. This is apt to beget a ſulkineſs of diſpoſition, which is gradually overcome, when he recollects that he only reſigns his own liberty for a ſeaſon, to become a champion for that of his country. It, however, often preſerves a determination to watch every opportunity for effecting his eſcape: it is alſo the ſource of numerous deceptions, by making him aſſume diſeaſes, to be an object for invaliding. Hence he employs cauſtics, to produce ulcers; inflates the urethra, to give the ſcrotum the appearance of hernia; and drinks a decoction of tobacco, to bring on emaciation, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and quick pulſe. Under trials of this nature, there is exerciſe for both patience and diſcernment on the part of the officer and ſurgeon; but there is rarely occaſion for puniſhment. A well-regulated

ed ſhip ſoon reconciles all diſaffection. This war has been ſingular for few deſertions; and general puniſhments have ſcarcely been known in the Channel Fleet. His real diſeaſes ſpring from cauſes peculiar to a ſea life; laborious duty, change of climate, and inclement ſeaſons, bring on premature age, and few of them live to be very old."

By T. Trotter, M. D.

ACCOUNT OF THE PLAN OF THE FRENCH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FROM THE FRENCH OF THE ABBE BARRUEL.

THE Encyclopedia was at firſt uſhered into the world as the aggregate, as the complete treaſure of all human arts and ſciences, of Religion, Divinity, Phyſics, Hiſtory, Geography, Aſtronomy, or Commerce; in a word, of whatever may conſtitute a Science; of Poetry, Oratory, Grammar, Painting, Architecture, Manufactures, or of whatever can be the object of uſeful or pleaſing arts. This great work was to comprehend the very minutiæ of different trades, from the manufacturer to the labourer; it was of itſelf to be an immenſe library, and ſupply the place of one. It was to be the work of men the moſt ſcientific and the moſt profound in every branch, that France could produce. The diſcourſe in which it was announced by D'Alembert to all Europe, was written with ſo much art; had been ſo profoundly meditated and nicely weighed; the concatenation of the ſciences and the progreſs of the human mind appeared ſo properly delineated; whatever he had borrowed from Bacon or Chambers on the filiation of ideas ſo perfectly diſguiſed; in fine, the plagiary ſophiſter had ſo perfectly decked himſelf in the riches of others, that the proſpectus of the Encyclopedia was looked upon as a maſterpiece, and its author as the moſt proper perſon to preſide over ſo ſtupendous a work.

Such were their mighty promiſes, but promiſes never intended to be fulfilled; while, on the other ſide, they had their ſecret object, and that they were determined to accompliſh. This was to convert the Encyclopedia into a vaſt emporium of all the ſophiſms, errors, or calumnies, which ever had been invented againſt religion, from the firſt ſchools of impiety until the day of their enterprize; and theſe were to be ſo artfully concealed, that the reader ſhould inſenſibly imbibe the poiſon without the leaſt ſuſpicion. To prevent diſcovery, the error was never to be found where it is ſuppoſed; religion was not only reſpected but even ſupported in all direct diſcuſſions, though ſomtimes the diſcuſſion is ſo handled, that the objection they ſeem to refute is more forcibly impreſſed on the mind of the reader. The more to impoſe on the unthinking, D'Alembert and Diderot artfully engaged ſeveral men of unblemiſhed character to partake in this vaſt undertaking. Such was M. de Jeaucourt, a man of great learning and probity, who has furniſhed a number of articles to the Encyclopedia: his name alone could have been thought a ſufficient guarantee againſt all the art and perfidy of its principles; in ſhort, it was declared that all points of religion were to be diſcuſſed by divines, well known for their learning and orthodoxy.

All this might have been true, and the work only prove the more perfidious, D'Alembert and Diderot reſerving to themſelves a three-fold reſource to forward their Antichriſtian Conſpiracy.

Their firſt reſource was that of inſinuating error and infidelity into thoſe articles deemed the leaſt ſuſceptible of them; ſuch, for example, as Hiſtory or Natural Philoſophy, even into Chemiſtry and Geography, where ſuch danger could not even been ſurmiſed. The ſecond was that of references, an art ſo precious, by which, after having placed ſome religious truths under the

reader's

reader's eye, he is tempted to ſeek further information in articles of a quite different caſt. Sometimes the mere reference was an epigram or a ſarcaſm. They would, after having treated a religious ſubject with all poſſible reſpect, ſimply add, *See the art.* PREJUDICE, or SUPERSTITION, or FANATICISM; laſtly, when our referring Sophiſters fcared this ſhift could not avail them, they would not heſitate at falſifying and altering the diſcuſſion of a virtuous co-operator, or at adding an article of their own, whoſe apparent object was to defend, while the real was to refute, what had already been written on the ſubject. In fine, impiety was to be ſufficiently veiled to make it attractive, while it left place for excuſe and ſubterfuge. This was the peculiar art of our barking ſophiſter D'Alembert. Diderot, more daring was at firſt countenanced in the mad nights of his impiety, but in cooler moments, his articles were to be reviſed: he was then to add ſome apparent reſtriction in favour of religion, ſome of thoſe high-ſounding and reverential words, but which left the whole of the impiety to ſubſiſt. If he was above that care, D'Alembert as ſupervifor-general, took it upon himſelf.

Peculiar care was to be taken in the redaction of the firſt volume, leſt the clergy, or thoſe men of prejudice, as they were called, ſhould take the alarm. As they proceeded in the work they were to grow more bold; and if circumſtances did not favour them, nor allow them to ſay all they wiſhed to ſay, they were to reſort to ſupplements, and to foreign editions, which would at the ſame time render this dangerous work more common, and leſs coſtly to the generality of readers.

The Encyclopedia, perpetually recommended and cried up by the adepts, was to be a ſtanding book in all libraries and infallibly the learned was to be converted into the Antichriſtian world. If the project was well conceived, it was impoſſible to ſee one more faithfully executed.

It is now our duty to lay before the reader proofs, firſt as to the fact, ſecondly as to the intention. For the firſt, it will be ſufficient to caſt the eye on divers articles of this immenſe collection, eſpecially where the principle tenets of Chriſtianity, or even of natural religion, are treated, and to follow them through the divers references the Sophiſters have prepared for the reader. We ſhall find the exiſtence of God, free agency, the ſpirituality of the ſoul, treated in the ſtyle of a Chriſtian philoſopher, but a *vide* DEMONSTRATION, or a *vide* CORRUPTION, will be added, to pervert all that had been ſaid; and thoſe articles to which D'Alembert and Diderot more particularly refer the reader, are exactly thoſe where the doctrine of the Sceptic or the Spinoſiſt, of the Fataliſt or the Materialiſt, is chiefly inculcated.

This cunning could not eſcape thoſe authors who wrote in the defence of religion. But Voltaire, reſorting to calumny in order to defend their Encyclopedia, will repreſent theſe authors as enemies of the ſtate, as bad citizens. Such, indeed, were his uſual weapons; and had he perfectly ſucceeded in deceiving people, it would have been ſufficient to have examined his confidential correſpondence with the very authors of the work, to be convinced of the wickedneſs of their intentions.

At a hundred leagues from Paris, and not thwarted by the obſtacles D'Alembert had to combat, he often complains, that the attacks are not ſufficiently direct. He is often ruffled by certain reſtrictions familiar to D'Alembert, and at length he breaks out on thoſe put to the article BAYLE. D'Alembert anſwers, 'This is an idle quarrel indeed on Bayle's Dictionary. In the firſt place, I did not ſay, *happy would it have been had he ſhown more reverence to religion and morality.* My phraſe is much more modeſt: and beſides, in a curſed country like this where we are writing, who does not know that ſuch ſentences are of mere form

form and only a cloak to the truths additionally conveyed. Every one is aware of that.'

During the time that Voltaire was so much buſied with the articles he ſo frequently ſent to D'Alembert for the Encyclopedia, he often complains of his ſhackles, and is unable to diſſemble how much he deſires to attack religion openly, and writes, "All that I am told about the articles of Divinity and Metaphyſics, grieves me to the heart; *oh, how cruel it is to print the very reverſe of what one thinks.*' But D'Alembert, more adroit, ſenſible of the neceſſity of theſe palliatives, '*leſt he ſhould be looked upon as a madman by thoſe he wiſhed to convert*,' foreſaw the day when he could triumphantly anſwer, 'If mankind is ſo much enlightened to day, it is only becauſe we have had the precaution, or good fortune, *to enlighten them by degrees.*'

When Voltaire had ſent certain violent articles, under the name of the Prieſt of Lauſanne, D'Alembert would immediately write, 'We ſhall always receive with gratitude whatever comes from the ſame hand. We only pray our heretic to draw in his claw a little, as in certain places he has ſhewn his fangs a little to much. *This is the time for ſtepping back to make the better leap.*' And to ſhew that he never loſt ſight of this maxim, he anſwers Voltaire's animadverſions on the article HELL: 'Without doubt we have ſeveral wretched articles in our divinity and metaphyſics, *but with divines for cenſors and a privilege, I defy you to make them better.* There are articles *leſs expoſed* where *all is ſet to rights again.*'

Can there be a doubt left of the preciſe and determined intention of the Encyclopediſts, when Voltaire exhorts D'Alembert to ſnatch the moment, whilſt the attention of Government is drawn off by other concerns. 'During this war *with the parliament and the biſhops*, the philoſophers will have fine play. *You have a fair opportunity of filling the Encyclopedia with thoſe truths, that we ſhould not have dared utter twenty years ago.*' Or when he writes to Damilaville, 'I can be concerned for a good dramatic performance, but could be far more pleaſed with a good philoſophical work that ſhould for ever CRUSH THE WRETCH*. *I place all my hopes in the Encyclopedia.*' After ſuch an avowal it would be uſeleſs to ſeek further proof of this immenſe compilation being no other than the grand arſenal for all their ſophiſticated arms againſt religion.

Diderot, more open, even in his ambuſhes reluctantly employed cunning. He does not hide how much he wiſhed boldly to infert his principles, and his principles are explained when he writes, 'The age of Louis XIV. only produced two men worthy of co-operating to the Encyclopedia,' and theſe two men were Perault and Boindin. The merits of the latter are more conſpicuous than thoſe of the former. Boindin, born in 1676, had lately died a repeted Atheiſt, and had been refuſed Chriſtian burial. The notoriety of his principles had ſhut the French academy againſt him, and with ſuch titles he could not have failed being a worthy co-operator.

Such then was the object, ſuch the intention of the conſpiring authors. We ſee by their own confeſſion, that they did not wiſh to compile for ſcience, but to compile for incredulity; that it was not the advancement of arts they fought, but to ſeize the moment, when the attention of the ruling authorities were drawn off, to propagate their impious calumnies againſt religion. They hypocritically utter ſome few religious truths; they *print the contrary to what they believed* on Chriſtianity, but only the better to cover the ſophiſms they printed againſt it.

At length the Encyclopedia was brought to a concluſion, and it made its appearance under the ſanction of a public privilege. Triumphant in their firſt ſtep, the conſpirators ſaw in it but the forerunner of their future ſucceſſes againſt all religions."

* Meaning our bleſſed Saviour; this was the title he always gave him.

ON

ON GOING QUIETLY THROUGH THE WORLD.

SIR,

THE great duty of man, in this world, according to my humble opinion, is to live happily and quietly, and go through life with as little noiſe and trouble as poſſible, and as, after long reſearch and inveſtigation, beſide travelling many miles, I have diſcovered the art of living quietly and peaceably with all men, I am willing, before I die, to divulge it for the uſe of my fellow-creatures, that I may leave ſomething behind me for which they ſhall be grateful.

My recipe, ſir, is in few words this: I never contradict any body, nor give any body an opportunity of contradicting me. You may think this a very ſimple remedy, and ſcarcely deſerving of thanks, but you will not find it ſo ſimple and eaſy of application as you imagine, and yet I will take upon me to aver that you will find it efficacious. A man, ſir, muſt have a great deal of merit to be able *not* to contradict another, and a great deal of ſhrewdneſs and cunning to eſcape contradiction himſelf.

I had not practiſed this ſyſtem many months before I found the good effects of it. My table is ſurrounded with more friends than ever, and we part with the ſame good humour we met. I give no opinion on any ſubject; I help every one to what he deſires to partake of, and if he fancies that my mutton is veal, or my bread is beef, I let him enjoy his opinion quietly. Formerly, diſputes about the goodneſs of my wine uſed to involve me in quarrels with my wine-merchant, but I now allow my gueſts to criticiſe as they pleaſe, well knowing that as not two of them can agree upon the ſubject, the wine will be drank ſome how or other, and indeed I have had no reaſon to complain on this acount. I have likewiſe given up the management of the weather entirely, and nod aſſent to their opinion whether it rains, hails, ſnows, lightens or thunders. My health, too, is entirely in their hands, and if I have any complaints I keep them entirely to myſelf, and ſlip on a flannel waiſt-coat, with ſuch precaution and ſecrecy that nobody is the better for it but myſelf. It is almoſt needleſs to add, that having given up theſe, I have likewiſe found neceſſary to reſign my political and religious opinions. Theſe now I defy any man to find out, but the happy conſequence is that the government-man thinks me a Pittite, and the Oppoſitioniſt is convinced I am a ſtaunch Foxite. As to religion, in the compaſs of one week I am alternately a churchman, a diſſenter, a trinitarian and an unitarian. Some believe I am a methodiſt, ſome are fearful that I am a preſbyterian; and a French count, who does me the honour to take a bit of dinner now and then, congratulates me on having got rid of all religious prejudices, and becoming a genteel believer in all manner of unbelief. All theſe parties, you perceive, agree in the old dogma, that ſilence gives conſent. *I* depend upon it only as giving no offence and hazarding no contradiction.

In matters of taſte, I am equally complaiſant. Plays, poems, and pictures, are good, bad, or indifferent, juſt as my friends pleaſe. It does not appear to me whether a play writer be a clever fellow or a blockhead, (and we have a great many of one kind) is a ſufficient reaſon for diſturbing the harmony of an agreeable company.

By this conduct, I have been completely ſucceſsful in attaining tranquillity and living quietly and harmoniouſly with all men. It is true, indeed, it has ſubjected me to ſome ſuſpicions which are not very honourable to a man of ſpirit and independence. Some think I am a deviliſh ſhrewd fellow, if I would ſpeak out. Others think me ſhy and peeviſh, and that I *look* one way and *think* another. Some attribute my ſilence to ignorance and ſome to fear. But as theſe opinions are not given in my preſence, I am ſuppoſed to know nothing of them, and I certainly care nothing for them.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM P 745.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

THIS ſhire is the moſt conſiderable in Scotland, both as to extent, population, and variety of ſurface. Its boundaries on the Eaſt are the counties of Fife and Angus, and the Frith of Tay; on the South the ſhires of Fife, Kinroſs, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the Weſt the ſhires of Dunbarton and Argyle, and, on the North, Inverneſs and Aberdeen ſhires. A detached portion is interjected between the ſhires of Clackmannan and Fife. It can truly boaſt of all the variety to be met with in Scotland. It extends about 70 miles in length, and near 60 at its greateſt breadth, exhibiting a variety of highlands and lowlands, dales, ſtraths, meadows, and corn fields; lakes, rivers, foreſts, woods, and plantations; towns and villages, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen's ſeats, beautifully ſituated, and highly ornamented. The principal rivers are the Tay, the Teath and the Erne, beſides a great number of ſubordinate ſtreams. The Tay and the Teath are famous for their ſalmon; Loch Tay and Loch Erne, Loch Rannoch and Loch Ketterin, are the chief lakes. The Grampian mountains, which commence in the vicinity of Ben-Lomond, extend acroſs this county from N. Weſt to S. Eaſt. The Ochill hills form the Southern boundaries, and the mountains in Breadalbane the Weſt and North. The higheſt mountains are *Beanmore*, meaſuring 3,900 feet, and *Shehallion*, meaſuring 3,550 above the level of the ſea. The higher hills are in general thinly covered with vegetation, but in many places compenſate by the ſtately oaks which grow on their ſhelving ſides. The inhabitants of the Highlands of Perthſhire ſpeak the Erſe language, moſt of them now indeed ſpeak Engliſh alſo; their dreſs is the ancient garb of the country, the bonnet, ſhort coat, philibeg, and tartan hoſe. Their houſes are miſerable hovels, without chimney or window, the door ſerving for entrance to the light and exit to the ſmoke. Sometimes an opening, with a few croſs bars of timber, forms a window. They are one ſtory high, and are built of alternate layers of ſtone and divot. The inhabitants, however, are inquiſitive, intelligent and hoſpitable, but rather ſuperſtitious and very tenacious of old cuſtoms. The lowlands are no way different from the other cultivated parts of Scotland. This county, from its great extent, has been divided into the diſtricts of Athole, Rannoch, Breadalbane, Balquhidder, Strathern, and Perth Proper.

CULROSS. We ſhall begin the account of this very extenſive county with the ſouthern diſtrict. It commences on the banks of the Forth, taking in the pariſhes of Culroſs* and Torryvallan†, both of which lie on the north ſhore of the Forth. The ground riſes pretty abruptly from the water ſide, and hangs with a gentle declivity to the ſouth weſt. The ſoil is naturally rich, and is daily receiving improvement, chiefly by liming. Culroſs was once a place of conſiderable trade in ſalt and coal, but has decayed much of late. It was alſo famous for the manufacture of girdles. Above the town ſtand the old church of Culroſs, and the abbey, a princely manſion belonging to the family of Dundonald. A few years ago Lord Dundonald erected a very complete ſet of works for the purpoſe of extracting a ſpecies of oil or tar, and volatile ſalt, &c. from coal, but failed in the ſucceſs, we know not from what cauſe. Near this ſtands Valleyfield, a neat modern houſe, belonging to Sir Charles Preſton. The chief fiſhing is carried on at Kincardine,

* In length and breadth 4 miles, containing 1440 inhabitants.

† Nearly a ſquare of 4 miles, containing above 1100 inhabitants.

a ſmall creek, but where there is a fine road-ſtead. The caſtle of Tullyallan is an old ruin, about ½ a mile from the water ſide. Beſides coal, there is fine ſandſtone here; it is ſaid the Stadthouſe of Amſterdam is built with it.

Muckart, is of a triangular form, 5 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth, containing about 520 inhabitants. Lying weſt from Dollar, it comprehends part of the Ochil hills, which afford fine paſture for ſheep. The river Dovan, with its beautiful and romantic banks waters this pariſh †. There is both coal and limeſtone here.

Glendovan pariſh lies in the heart of the Ochil hills, and extends about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, containing only about 240 inhabitants. It is a hilly diſtrict, but well adapted for ſheep paſture.

Blackford lies at the extremity of the Ochil hills, and contains about 1360 inhabitants. The interior is a dead flat, through which the Allan runs. The ſoil is thin, gravelly, and unproductive. Mr Haldane of Gleneagles has excited ſome ſpirit for agricultural improvement here.

Kincardine, ſituated in the ſtrath of Monteith, at the confluence of the Teath and Forth, meaſures from its extreme points about 12 miles, its breadth is 7. It contains upwards of 2060 inhabitants. The general appearance is a dead flat, and is moſtly carſe ground. The Forth ceaſes to be navigable about 300 yards below its junction with the Teath.

Lecrop lies at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Allan; its greateſt extent is about three miles both ways; its inhabitants amount to about 420. The low ground is a rich clayey ſoil, without a ſtone upon it; the high ground is dry and gravelly. The proſpects from the heights here down the vale of Stirling, and the windings of the Forth are much admired. This pariſh is remarkable for the quantity of fine honey produced in it. The houſe of Keir is pleaſantly ſituated on a bank and commands a noble proſpect.

Callander. From the banks of Teath, the moſt conſiderable branch of the Forth, this pariſh extends into the Grampian hills 16 computed miles, its greateſt breadth is about 10. About the village which is pleaſantly ſituated, there is a beautiful and very fruitful valley, but on the weſt and north it is all mountains. The wild and romantic ſcenery and the noble proſpects here are much admired. The Troſacks and the banks of Loch Ketterin almoſt exceed deſcription †. In travelling to Loch Erne head, the banks of Loch Lubnig

* The Rumbling bridge, and other romantic ſcenes, are noticed page 745.

† The following, given by the miniſter of the pariſh is not exaggerated:

"Travellers, who wiſh to ſee all they can of this ſingular phenomenon, generally fail W. on the S. ſide of the lake, to the *Rock and Den of the Ghoſt*, whoſe dark receſſes, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of ſuperſtition, conceived to be the habitation of ſupernatural beings. In ſailing you diſcover many arms of the lake. Here a bold head-land, where black rocks dip into unfathomable water; there, the white ſand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north ſide, the road is ſometimes cut through the face of the ſolid rock, which riſes upwards of 100 feet perpendicular above the lake: Sometimes the view of the lake is loſt; then it burſts ſuddenly on the eye; and a cluſter of iſlands and capes appear, at different diſtances, which give them an apparent motion of different degrees of velocity, as the ſpectator rides along the oppoſite beach: At other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and ſtupenduous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be ſeen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the ſweet airs of women and children, gathering filberts, in their ſeaſon. Down the ſide of the oppoſite mountain, after a ſhower of rain, flow a hundred white ſtreams, which ruſh with incredible velocity and noiſe into the lake, and ſpread their froth upon its ſurface. On one ſide, the water eagle ſits in majeſty, undiſturbed, on his well known rock, in ſight of his neſt on the face of Ben-venu; the heron ſtalks among the reeds in ſearch of his prey; and the ſportive ducks gamble on the waters, or dive below: On the other, the wild goats climb

Lubnig afford a pleaſant variety, where ſtands Mr Bruce's hunting ſeat. Ben-le-di is 3,009 feet above the level of the ſea, and it commands a moſt extenſive proſpect, there being no hill of equal altitude down the tract of the Forth to the German ocean. There are a variety of other Lochs in this pariſh worthy of being viſited. The hills abound in minerals; in Ben-le-di both lead and ſilver have been found. There is a beautful lime-ſtone which takes a poliſh like marble on the eſtate of Long. In various places ſlate of different qualities is found and wrought. There is a remarkable vein of coarſe plumb-pudding ſtone runs from Callander acroſs the mountains to Crieff.

ABERFOIL ſtretches from the banks of the Forth 11 miles to the weſt; from north to ſouth it is 5 miles. The general aſpect is hilly. The ſcenery here, particularly the banks of Loch Ketterin (before deſcribed) is not exceeded by any in the Highlands. Benivenon, the higheſt hill, is about 3000 feet above the level of the ſea. The whole is the property of the Duke of Montroſe.

PORT of MONTEITH. This pariſh adjoining to Callendar contains about 1800 inhabitants. The general aſpect is mountainous and rocky; on the banks of the Forth, however, it yields good crops. It is remarkable for ſeveral fine lochs, the largeſt of which is the Loch of Monteith, about 5 miles in circumference, and adorned with two ſmall iſlets.

To the north weſt lies the pariſh of BALQUHIDDER, ſtill more hilly, of a great extent, being in length 15 and in breadth about 7 computed miles. Its population is only about 1,300 perſons. The mountains in this pariſh riſe to a great height, and in general are very ſteep. Ben-moir, of a fine conic ſhape, meaſures 3,903, and Benvoirlich 3,300 feet above the level of the ſea. There is a conſiderable quantity of natural wood, and many fine ſtreams and beautiful lochs here. The military road to Fort William paſſes through it, and there is a tolerable Inn at Loch Erne head.

DUNBLANE is about 9 miles long and 6 broad, containing 2,750 inhabitants. The aſpect is bleak, though the ſurface is pretty level, but chiefly moor ground. A great part of the cathedral is ſtanding; it has been once an elegant ſtructure. The biſhop's palace is in ruins. The river Allan which runs through the pariſh, abounds with excellent trout. At Kippenroſs there is a plane tree, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in Scotland, the trunk being 27 feet in circumference. In this pariſh lies Sheriff-muir, famous for the battle fought there in 1715.

MUTHIL. Situated in the borders of the Highlands about 9 miles from Dumblane, on the great military road to Inverneſs, ſtretches near 10 miles, its breadth is from 6 to 9 miles, and contains about 900 perſons. The aſpect is partly hilly, and partly haugh ground. On the banks of the rivers

Allan

climb, where they hav ſcarce ground for the ſoles of their feet; and the wild fowls perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with compoſed defiance at man. (In one of the defiles of the Troſachs, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's ſoldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the ſpot, whoſe grave marks the ſcene of action, and gives name to the paſs. In one or other of the chaſms of this ſingular place, there lived, for many years, a diſtiller of ſmuggled ſpirits, who eluded the moſt diligent ſearch of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there; becauſe a guide could not be bribed to diſcover his retreat.) In a word, both by land and water, there are ſo many turnings and windings, ſo many heights and hollows, ſo many glens, and capes, and bays, that one cannot advance 20 yards without having his proſpect changed, by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are conſtantly retiring out of ſight. This ſcene is cloſed by a weſt view of the lake, for ſeveral miles, having its ſides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the ſmoke riſing in ſpiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the proſpect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with ſnow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

Allan and Erne is a light gravelly soil, and in many places a rich loam. It has been much improved of late, owing to the discovery of two pits of excellent marl in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in the valley, above which, on a commanding eminence, stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth; a little to the eastward of which is the present mansion of the representative of that family, a plain but commodious building. There are two Roman camps in this parish, one at Stragaith, and another at Ardoch. This last is perhaps the most complete of any in Scotland.

Strathern.

This is a beautiful and extensive valley, about 30 miles long, having the river Erne running through the middle of it, from west to east. It reaches from Loch Erne nearly as far as to Perth, and is bounded on the north by the Grampian mountains, and on the south by the Ochil hills. On the banks of this beautiful stream the Erne, are many villages and country seats distinguished for romantic situations. In variety, contrast, and beauty this valley is scarcely to be paralleled in Scotland. In this district, as well as in Breadalbane, many vestiges of Druidism are pointed out. About 4 miles from the east end of Loch Erne lies

Comrie. Here the hills open a little and discover a beautiful plain, intersected by several fine rivers. The village stands on the confluence of the Erne and Ruchil. The extent of the parish is 13 miles long and near 10 broad, containing 3,000 inhabitants. Loch Erne is 8 miles long and about 1 broad, having its banks beautifully wooded. The hills are high. Benvoirlich's top is seen from the Castle hill of Edinburgh. It rises 3,200 feet above the level of the sea. Few parishes afford more variety of Highland scenery than Comrie. The village is pleasantly situated and very thriving; it is famous for the many shocks it has of late sustained from earthquakes. At Dalginross there is the remains of a Roman camp. Descending along the banks of the Erne we next enter the united parishes of

Strowan and Monivaird *. The fine woods and plantations of Ochtertyre and Lawers add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The hills begin to diminish in height. Benchowrie is 2 922 feet above the sea. Torlum, the highest on the southern boundary, is only 1,400 feet above that level. Still descending in this tract, we next enter the parish of

Crieff, lying near the south east termination of the Grampian mountains, about 18 miles above Perth. It is in part lowland and part highland, and contains about 2,700 inhabitants. The village is beautifully situated on the southern declivity of the hill, having the Erne running at the bottom. The town is the second in Perthshire and is very thriving.

Monzie is a mountainous district on the South side of the Grampian hills, adjoining to Crieff. The hills are partly green, but mostly covered with heath. It is well watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Almon, and there are several pretty extensive woods in it. This parish abounds with natural curiosities, such as cascades, caves, echoes, &c. and many places are celebrated as the scenes of Fingal's heroes. Here too Ossian lies, near the edge of the highway. His tomb was discovered by General Wade's servant, when working at the public road. The greatest extent is about 12 miles, and the number of inhabitants 1,136.

Auchterarder. The greatest extremities of this parish measure 5 miles each way. The number of inhabitants is about 1670. The town consists of one large street, and is a presbytery seat. It lies on the south side of the Erne, the banks of which are a light loam, and yield good crops.

* The extent is 8 miles long and 6 broad. The number of inhabitants 1,020.

Tri-

Trinity Gask ſtretches on both ſides of the Erne for ſeveral miles, containing nearly 800 inhabitants. Almoſt the whole is arable.

Gask is nearly a ſquare of ſomewhat more than two miles each way, and contains about 500 inhabitants. It lies in a ſloping direction on the river Erne. A Roman cauſeway runs through the middle of the pariſh to the Camp at Muthil, the general breadth of which is twenty feet.

Abernethie. This pariſh forms a part of the Ochil hills, and is watered by the rivers Tay and Erne, both of which are navigable here; its length is 5, and breadth 4 miles. The number of its inhabitants is about 1,320. The ſurface is partly hilly, and partly flat. The ſoil upon the banks of the rivers is light and ſandy. What is very remarkable, about 25 feet below the ſurface of the flat ground, on the banks of both rivers, there is always found a ſtratum of moſs, from one to three feet thick. The moſs is chiefly compoſed of decayed wood of various kinds. There is a remarkable circular tower in the church-yard, 74 feet in height and 48 in circumference, ſuppoſed of Pictiſh origin. This, with one at Brechin, are the only ones of that ſtructure in Scotland. In the S. Weſt corner ſtands Balvaird Caſtle.

Arngask, on the weſtern confines of the county, is of a circular form; the diameter is about four miles. It is partly hilly, and partly flat ground. The arable comm only rents at 20s. per acre. It contains 554 inhabitants.

Duplin and Aberdalgy*. Theſe conſiſt chiefly of flat ground upon the river Erne; the ſoil is good, and well cultivated. Duplin Caſtle, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul, ſtands on a riſing ground ſurrounded with fine timber, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect. The family portraits, and the library, are much admired by all viſitors.

Foulis Wester, lying on the North ſide of Strathern, is about eight miles long and ſix broad, and contains about 1,230 inhabitants. The face of the country is rather hilly. The ſoil in general is a red clay; here ſtands the elegant ſeat of Mr Moray of Abercairny, with its extenſive woods and policy.

*Breadalbane**.

This diſtrict extends about 32 miles in length, and 13 where broadeſt; it is very mountainous, the chief produce being cattle. In the glens and haughs, good lint, oats, and potatoes, are produced. It is chiefly the property of Lord Breadalbine, and gives the title.

Athol

Is the moſt northern diſtrict of Perthſhire. It extends 43 miles in length and 20 in breadth, having Braedalbane on the South Weſt. It is alſo very mountainous, and contains ſome ancient foreſts. The moſt noted ſeat in this diſtrict is Blair Caſtle, ſituated on the river Tilt. It belongs to the Duke of Athol, who derives his name from the diſtrict.

Rannoch

Is a very mountainous diſtrict, forming an angle between Athol and Breadalbane. Loch Rannoch is a fine ſheet of water, from which the Tummel iſſues.

Fortingal is the moſt highland pariſh in the county, lying in the middle of the Grampian mountains, extending to the North Weſt. It is 37 miles in length and 17 in breadth, containing 4,900 inhabitants. Beſides the diſtrict of Fortingal, it comprehends Glenlyon and Rannoch. It abounds in lakes, rivers, and woods; the higheſt mountain is Tichallin, a fine conic hill, meaſuring 3,564 feet above the level of the ſea. This pariſh is ſo wild and mountainous, that prior to the 1745 the civil power could not reach it. It was the receptacle of thoſe freebooters who laid the country under that ſpecies

* They contain upwards of 520 inhabitants.

* Breadalbane ſignifies the higheſt part of Scotland. The waters riſing here, fall part of them into the eaſtern, and part into the weſtern ſeas.

of

of contribution, so well known by the name of *black mail*. They are now a sober industrious people.

Blair-Athol, and Strowan. These are also very extensive highland parishes, measuring nearly 30 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and containing about 3,120 inhabitants. The appearance resembles very much that of Fortingal, to which it joins, the mountains being about the same height. There are the vestiges of many fortified places to be seen on the tops of the hills. In travelling southward, the eye, after being wearied with bleak and barren mountains, is delighted with the rich verdure and elegant appearance of Blair, a residence of the Duke of Athol. In both these districts there are veins of lead; and though the mountains are of schistus and granite, limestone is found in different places.

Moulin, another large highland parish, extending towards Athol 7 miles, and about the same extent in Strathardale, contains 1,740 inhabitants. There are several lochs in the parish well stocked with trouts, particularly Loch Broom. In this district the women employ themselves chiefly in spinning linen yarn. Near the village stands the old castle of Moulin. In this parish lies the pass of Killierankie, famous for the battle fought there in July 1689, between the King's troops commanded by General Mackay, and a body of highlanders under the Viscount of Dundee.

Kirkmichael, from N. to S. extends about 17 miles, and is between 6 and 7 broad, and contains about 2,200 inhabitants. This extensive parish comprehends several highland districts, Glenshee, part of Strathardle, &c. On these hills many of the *Fingalian* exploits were performed, as their names indicate.

Killin is a mountainous parish of great extent, being 28 miles in length, and about 7 at an average in breadth, and contains about 2,360 inhabitants. The soil upon the banks of Loch Tay, and in the glens, is very fertile. The situation of the village at the West end of the Loch is picturesque and delightful in summer. Near this, the two rivers, Lochy and Dochart, unite their streams before falling into the Loch. This, as well as Loch Dochart, with St Fillan's Chapel, have been made the subject of landscape by Mr Pennant and others. The hills here are mostly all green, and afford good pasture; at Carn-Drom a lead mine was wrought for many years. In many places there is limestone. At the east end of the Loch *, which is 15 miles long and 1 broad, lies

Kenmore †. The ride down the banks of the Loch is delightful, the hills being wooded a considerable way up their sides. The outlines of the scenery is much the same as at Killin, but the grand and magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane never fails to leave strong impressions of the sublime and beautiful on the minds of the traveller ‡. The house is old, and indifferent, but there are in it several good paintings. One has here the additional comfort of a commodious inn, and good cheer. About a mile from Kenmore, the proprietor has taken advantage of a fine cascade to form a grotto, which should not be passed without a visit. A few miles down the Tay is

Weem, an extensive highland parish, containing nearly 1,370 inhabitants, and yielding of rent about 1650l. Sterling. Here stands Castle Menzies, with its lofty turrets, surrounded with fine wood and extensive policy. Interwoven with this parish is

Dull, the length of which is about 30, and the breadth 12 miles; it con-

* Loch Tay seldom freezes, and the salmon are good all the year round, excepting about two months in winter.

† The general breadth is 7, and length 8 miles. The number of inhabitants about 3,500.

‡ Ben Lawers, on the N. W. side of the Loch, is the highest hill in Perthshire, being 4,015 feet above the sea.

tains upwards of 4,670 inhabitants. Though a great part of this parish be hilly, yet there are pretty extensive flats, which produce good crops of corn. The total rent is about 4,500l. Sterling. Besides fifteen lakes in this parish, which abound in fine trout, there are two rivers, the Tay and Tummel, which produce good salmon. The military road to Inverness passes through the parish.

Logierait. Advancing towards Dunkeld we pass through this parish, which contains about 2,200 inhabitants. Here the hills open, and the prospects are more varied and agreeable. Logierait is a small ill built village, famous for the distillation of whisky. It has the honour of being the birth place of Dr Adam Ferguson. Further down the Tay lies

Dunkeld. It was the capital of ancient Caledonia. Here stands the shell of one of the greatest Cathedrals in Scotland. Adjoining is a modern house of the Duke of Athol, small but neat. The fine cascade on the water of Bran, the extensive woods and plantations, with the fine gardens, are the frequent resort of all lovers of rural scenery on both sides of the Tweed. The extreme points of this parish are about 16 miles asunder. The Tay makes a fine appearance here. The plains are very fertile, and the glen which extends from Inver to Amulrie, is of considerable extent. The hill of Birnam, immortalized by Shakespear, abounds with a fine blue slate; here specimens of lead ore have also been found. The house of Murthly, the residence of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, forcibly strikes the eye of the traveller.

Strathmore.

This is a strath or plain, extending from near Perth to Brechin, forty miles in length, and from four to six in breadth. It is beautifully diversifyed with plantations of trees, cultivated fields, villages, and gentlemen's seats. On the north are the Grampian mountains; on the south a ridge of hills called Sidla. The highest of which are Kings Seat 1,238, and Dunsinnan hill 1024 feet above the level of the sea.

Caputh. This parish is scattered among three counties; it contains about 2,05[illegible] inhabitants. It lies in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, and is watered by the Tay and Isla. The hills on the West afford excellent blue slate.

Auchtergovan, through which the road from Dunkeld to Perth passes, is about 9 miles from E. to W. and 5 in breadth, and contains 1,780 inhabitants. A great proportion is hill, muir, and uncultivated ground. There is a cotton mill at the thriving village of Stanley.

Lethendy is about 5 miles from E. to W. and between one and two miles from N. to S. containing about 370 persons. The ground rises gradually from the East, and is in general a good soil, producing all kinds of grain.

Clunie, about six miles East from Dunkeld, extends nearly nine miles N. W. and S. E. Its greatest breadth is four. It takes in part of the lower tire of the Grampians, which are bleak and barren. This is a very romantic district, having wood and water in abundance. The most remarkable of its lakes is the Loch of Clunie, about 2½ miles in circumference. On an islet supposed mostly artificial, stands an old castle, occasionally the residence of Lord Airly. The *Admirable Crichton* is said to have been born in it. He was the son of Sir Robert Crichton, Lord Advocate for Scotland, proprietor of the barony of Clunie. In the immediate neighbourhood stand Forneth, the seat of Thomas Elder, Esq; and Gourdie, the seat of David Kinloch, Esq. Below this lies the well cultivated estate of Delvin, and the fruitful haughs on the river Tay.

Blairgowrie is the Northern extremity of the beautiful valley of Strathmore; it extends about nine miles in

length and about two in breadth, though in ſome places much broader. On the banks of the Iſla, which waters this diſtrict, the ſoil is a deep rich loam, renting at about 30s. per acre. A good number of horſes are reared here. *Newton houſe* commands a fine proſpect down the Strath. Provoſt Drummond, to whom Edinburgh is ſo much indebted for its police and improvements, was a native of this pariſh.

RATTRAY is 4 miles long and 2 broad, producing 1600l. Sterling of rent, and containing 5,000 inhabitants. The houſe of Craighall ſtands upon an elevated rock a little north of the village.

KINLOCH. To the eaſt of Blairgowrie lies the pariſh of Kinloch, extending 9 miles in length, and little more than 1 in breadth, and containing only about 370 inhabitants. The aſpect is finely varied with wood, rivers, and lochs. In general it is flat and well cultivated, to which the rich marl got in the lochs contributes not a little.

MEIGLE, ſituated in the centre of Strathmore, meaſures upwards of 4 miles in length, and between 1 and 2 in breadth, and contains about 1,150 inhabitants. Here ſtands Belmont caſtle, with its fine incloſures and plantations, in one of which is pointed out the tumulus which fixes the place where Macbeth fought and fell. A number of ſtones and monuments, ſuppoſed to be of Pictiſh origin, are to be ſeen here.

COUPAR OF ANGUS makes alſo a part of Strathmore, and is five miles long and between one and two broad, containing upwards of 2,070 inhabitants. The ſurface upon the whole is hilly, excepting the haughs of the river Iſla. It is moſtly all incloſed, but has a naked appearance for want of wood. The town is pleaſantly ſituated, and is greatly on the increaſe. Here are conſiderable manufactories of linen, and making of leather.

CARGILL compoſes a part of Strathmore, extending from W. to E. 6, and from N. to S. 4 miles, and containing 1,720 inhabitants. The ſurface is finely diverſified with gentle ſwells and declivities, with wood and water, and the ſoil is extremely various; but it is moſtly all arable. The river Tay forms the Weſt and the Sidla hills, the South boundary. In various places are ſeen the veſtiges of camps, and ruins of caſtles.

ALYTH. This pariſh lies on the North ſide of Strathmore, and is about twelve miles long and three broad. The low grounds are very rich, and yield good crops of all kinds of grain. In the village a conſiderable quantity of yarn and brown linens are made. *Mount Blair* is a very conſpicuous point of land, riſing about 1,200 feet above the ſea. *Kingſeat* is about 1,179 above that level. The river Iſla, and ſeveral others, waters this pariſh.

Perth proper.

PERTH. The extent of this pariſh is 4, and breadth 3 miles, it contains 19,870 inhabitants. The ſurface is flat on the banks of the Tay. The town ſtands moſt delightfully in a baſon, ſurrounded with riſing ground at ſome diſtance, having the ſpacious plain of the north and ſouth Inches extending on both ſides. The town is regularly built, and was often made a royal reſidence; the parliament houſe is ſtill ſtanding. It has been a place of great trade. Its manufactures are alſo in a very flouriſhing ſtate; beſides the linen which may be conſidered as the ſtaple article, they have now cotton-works, paper-mills, and leather manufactories of ſome extent. The ſalmon fiſhing in the Tay is reckoned to produce 7,000l. per annum, of which the community of Perth draws 1000l. Perth bridge is reckoned one of the fineſt in the iſland, it conſiſts of 10 arches, extending over a clear water way of 589 feet 9 inches: it is built of a beautiful ſand ſtone, and coſt 26,446l. Sterling.

SCONE. This pariſh, famous for being the reſidence of the Scots monarchs, and the ſcene of many ſplendid actions, is nearly a ſquare of 3 miles.

The ground rises gradually to the east, and is beautifully varied with gentle risings. Upon the whole, it has a rich and cultivated appearance, and is mostly all inclosed. It contains nearly 1445 inhabitants. The late Earl of Mansfield was born at the family seat in this parish. Both the Abbey and Palace were spoiled and burnt at the Reformation. The present house stands upon a rising ground, about a mile north from Perth, commands a charming prospect, and is surrounded with extensive policy. The rooms are stately and elegant, and contain many ancient paintings. It is generally known that the coronation chair, a coarse wooden chair with a stone bottom, was carried from Scone, by Edward I. and lodged in Westminster Abbey, where it now is. The following prophetic distich is said to be the reason of its being removed:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

"The Scots shall brooke that realm as native ground,
If Weirds fail not, where're this stane is found."

And the prediction was considered as verified when James VI. ascended the throne of England.

St Martins extends eastward from the banks of the Tay about 4 miles, its breadth is about 1, and contains upwards of 1000 persons. The surface is considerably elevated, but not hilly; the soil, in general, is a black mould, on a bottom of till, producing all kinds of grain. Mr M'Donald is setting a laudable example of agricultural spirit, and has built a handsome house on his estate here.

Dumbarny. This parish takes in the richest part of Strathern; it is four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains 1250 inhabitants. Pitkathly wells, so long famous for giving relief to those troubled with gravel and scurvy, are situated in this parish. On account of the variety and richness of the view from the hill of Morcum, Mr Pennant calls it the *Glory of Scotland.*

Dron stretches along the bottom of the Ochil hills, and forms the South boundary of Strathern; its length is five, and breadth between three and four miles, and contains 450 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly; the soil in the lower part is a strong clay, mixed with loam, and produces abundant crops.

Kinnoul, lying on the banks of the Tay, which separates it from Perth, is a square of about two miles, and contains 1465 inhabitants. The grounds upon the river are flat and produce good crops. The hill of Kinnoul is remarkable for its beauty, and the fine prospect from its top; the height is 632 feet above the run of the Tay. It is also famous for the number and beauty of Scots pebbles got from it. Near the top of the hill there is an echo, which repeats pretty distinctly the length of nine times. The late Earl of Kinnoul is considered as the father of agricultural improvement in this part of the country.

Kinfauns extends about five miles along the north banks of the Tay, commencing about 1½ miles below Perth, and contains 630 inhabitants. The surface is flat on the banks of the Tay, but rises gradually on the West, terminating in the hill of Kinnoul, about 632 feet above the bed of the river, from the top of which the eye is delighted with rich and extensive prospects. In the Castle of Kinfauns is kept a large two-handed sword, supposed to be 500 years old.

Rynd lies at the confluence of the rivers Tay and Erne; it extends about 4 miles along the Tay; its breadth is only 1 mile. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants. The soil in general is a rich deep clay.

St Madois, situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, upon the north bank of the Tay, is about a mile square in extent, containing 300 inhabitants. The general appearance

is flat, rising a little from the water. It is all arable and productive. The average rent is from 25s. to 30s. per acre.

Errol parish includes a large and beautiful part of the Carse of Gowrie. It stretches 5½ miles over almost the whole breadth of the Carse, and is all of excellent quality; in some places a strong clay, in others a rich black mould, producing 8000l. of yearly rent. The number of inhabitants is about 2,680.

Kilspindie extends across the Stromanat hills, which are very bleak. The length is five, and breadth 3½ miles; the number of inhabitants about 720. About the end of October large flocks of wild geese come down from the high grounds: sometimes 1000 may be seen on one field here.

Kinnaird, composed partly of the Carse of Gowrie, and partly of the Carse hills, is about three miles long and two broad, containing 400 inhabitants. Here stand the ruins of Kinnaird Castle, once the residence of that noble family.

Inchture, lying on the banks of the Tay and Erne, extends four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. Almost the whole is in tillage producing about 6000l. Sterling of yearly rent.

Forgandenny, situated about three miles south from Perth, is about five miles in length and two in breadth, containing about 970 inhabitants. In part it takes in the foot of the Ochil hills. The greater part however is Carse ground, and very productive. In these hills, on the banks of the river May, specimens of copper ore are occasionally found; and there is a fine chalybeate spring on Mr Oliphant of Rossie's ground.

Abernyte, situated among the hills which rise above the Carse of Gowrie, is about three miles long and two in breadth, containing about 350 inhabitants. The total rent is L. 830 Sterling. It reaches the top of Dunsinnan hill, which is about 1050 feet above the sea. The valley and lower extremities of the hills are fertile; towards the top they are rocky and barren. On Dunsinnan stood the famous castle of Macbeth, admirably chosen for a place of defence.

Monidie, in length and breadth is about three miles, containing 520 inhabitants; from the river Shockie the ground rises gradually. In several places circles of stones are pointed out as the remains of Druidical temples. Here stands the tomb of Bessy Bell and Mary Grey, famed in Scotch song.

Methven, situated in the valley of Strathmore, extends in length 5, and in breadth 4 miles, and contains 1780 inhabitants. The surface is agreeably varied by hill and dale, and well watered. Methven castle is well known in Scottish history.

Redgorton. This parish from its extreme points measures 6 miles, the medium breadth is 2, and contains 2120 inhabitants. The country here is pretty elevated, but the soil is dry and tolerably productive. The cotton-mills and bleachfields at Cromwell park, Loncarty, and Stanley, are all in a thriving way, and employ a vast number of hands.

Tibbermuir. This parish extends in length about 5 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, containing nearly 1530 inhabitants. The surface is considerably varied but not hilly. On the banks of the river Almond the soil is sandy and light, in other places it inclines to clay. Here stands Ruthven castle, distinguished as the place where an attempt was made to assassinate James VI. by the Earl of Gowrie, called by historians the *Raid of Ruthven.*

(To be continued.)

THE

PROVIDENCE; OR, THE SHIPWRECK.

A TALE.

IT was a dreadful ſtorm. The wind blowing full on the ſea-ſhore, rolled tremendous waves on the beach, while the half ſunk rocks at the entrance of the bay were enveloped in a miſt of white foam. A ſhip appeared in the offing, driving impetuouſly under her bare poles to land,—now tilting aloft on the ſurging waves, now plunging into the intervening hollows. Preſently ſhe ruſhed among the rocks, and there ſtuck; the billows beating over her deck, and climbing up her ſhattered rigging. "Mercy! mercy!" exclaimed an ancient Solitary as he viewed from a cliff the diſmal ſcene. It was in vain. The ſhip fell on her ſide, and was ſeen no more.

Soon, however, a ſmall dark object appeared coming from the rocks towards the ſhore; at firſt dimly deſcried through the foam, then quite plain as it rode on the ſummit of a wave, then for a time totally loſt. It approached, and ſhowed itſelf to be a boat with men in it rowing for their lives. The Solitary haſtened down to the beach, and in all the agoniſing viciſſitudes of hope and fear watched its advance. At length, after the moſt imminent hazards, the boat was thrown violently on ſhore, and the dripping half-dead mariners crawled out to the dry land.

"Heaven be praiſed! (cried the Solitary) what a providential eſcape!" And he led the poor men to his cell, where, kindling a good fire, and bringing out his little ſtore of proviſion, he reſtored them to health and ſpirits. "And are you ſix men the only ones ſaved?" ſaid he. "That we are (anſwered one of them). Threeſcore and fifteen men, women, and children, were in the ſhip when ſhe ſtruck. You may think what a clamour and confuſion there was: women clinging to their huſbands' knees, and children hanging about their clothes, all ſhrieking, crying, and praying! There was no time to be loſt. We got out the ſmall boat in a twinkling; jumped in, without ſtaying for our Captain, who was fool enough to be minding the paſſengers; cut the rope, and puſhed away juſt time enough to be clear of the ſhip, as ſhe went down; and here we are, all alive and merry!" An oath concluded his ſpeech. The Solitary was ſhocked, and could not help ſecretly wiſhing that it had pleaſed Providence to have ſaved ſome of the innocent paſſengers, rather than theſe reprobates.

The ſailors, having got what they could, departed, ſcarcely thanking their benefactor, and marched up the country. Night came on. They deſcried a light at ſome diſtance, and made up to it. It proceeded from the window of a good-looking houſe, ſurrounded with a farm-yard and garden. They knocked at the door, and in a ſupplicating tone made known their diſtreſs, and begged relief. They were admitted, and treated with compaſſion and hoſpitality. In the houſe were the miſtreſs, ſix children and women-ſervants, an old man, and a boy: the maſter was abroad. The ſailors, ſitting round the kitchen fire, whiſpered to each other, that here was an opportunity of making a booty, that would amply compenſate for the loſs of clothes and wages. They ſettled their plan; and on the old man's coming with beer to the fire, one of them broke his ſkull with the poker, and laid him dead. Another took up a knife which had been brought with the loaf and cheeſe, and running after the boy, who was making his eſcape out of the houſe, ſtabbed him to the heart. The reſt locked the doors, and after tying all the women and children, began to ranſack the houſe. One of the children continuing to make loud exclamations, a fellow went and ſtrangled it. They had nearly finiſhed packing up ſuch of the moſt valuable things as they could carry off, when the maſter of the houſe came home. He was a ſmuggler as well as a farmer, and had juſt returned from an expedition, leaving his companions with their goods at a neighbouring public houſe. Surpriſed at finding the doors locked, and at ſeeing lights moving about in the chambers, he ſuſpected ſomewhat amiſs; and, upon liſtening, he heard ſtrange voices, and ſaw ſome of the ſailors through the windows. He haſtened back to his companions, and brought them with him juſt as the robbers opened the door and were coming out with their pillage, having firſt ſet fire to the houſe in order to conceal what they had done. The ſmuggler and his friends let fly their blunderbuſſes in the midſt of them, and then ruſhing forwards, ſeized the ſurvivors and ſecured them. Perceiving flames in the houſe, they ran and extinguiſhed

them. The villains were next day led to prifon amidft the curfes of the neighbourhood.

The good Solitary, on hearing of the event, at firft exclaimed, "What a wonderful interference of Providence to punifh guilt and protect innocence!" Paufing a while, he added, "Yet had Providence thought fit to have drowned thefe failors in their paffage from the fhip, where they left fo many better people to perifh, the lives of three innocent perfons would have been faved, and thefe wretches would have died without fuch accumulated guilt and ignominy. On the other hand, had the mafter of the houfe been at home, inftead of following a lawlefs and defperate trade, he would perhaps have perifhed with all his family, and the villains have efcaped with their booty. What am I to think of all this?" Thus penfive and perplexed, he laid him down to reft, and after fome time fpent in gloomy reflections, fell afleep.

In this dream he fancied himfelf feated on the top of a high mountain, where he was accoſted by a venerable figure in long white garments, who aſked him the cauſe of the melancholy expreſſed on his countenance. "It is (faid he) becauſe I am unable to reconcile the decrees of Providence with my ideas of wiſdom and juſtice." "That (replied the ſtranger) is probably becauſe your notions of Providence are narrow and erroneous. Thou ſeekeſt it in *particular events*, and doſt not raiſe thy ſurvey to the *great whole*. Every occurrence in the univerſe is *providential*, becauſe it is the conſequence of thoſe laws which divine wiſdom has eſtabliſhed as moſt productive of the general good. But to ſelect individual facts as more directed by the hand of Providence than others, becauſe we think we ſee a particular good purpoſe anſwered by them, is an infallible inlet to error and ſuperſtition. Follow me to the edge of this cliff." He ſeemed to follow.

"Now look down (ſaid the ſtranger), and tell me what thou ſeeſt." "I ſee (replied the Solitary) a hawk darting amidſt a flock of ſmall birds, one of which he has caught, while the others eſcape." "And canſt thou think (rejoined the ſtranger), that the ſingle bird, made a prey of by the hawk, lies under any particular doom of Providence, or that thoſe which fly away are more the objects of divine favour than it? Hawks by nature were made to feed upon living prey, and were endowed with ſtrength and ſwiftneſs to enable them to overtake and maſter it. Thus life is ſacrificed to the ſupport of life. But to this deſtruction limits are ſet. The ſmall birds are much more numerous and prolific than the birds of prey; and though they cannot reſiſt his force, they have dexterity and nimbleneſs of flight ſufficient in general to elude his purſuit. It is in this *balance* that the wiſdom of Providence is ſeen; and what can be a greater proof of it, than that both ſpecies, the deſtroyer and his prey, have ſubſiſted together from their firſt creation? Now look again and tell me what thou ſeeſt."

"I ſee (ſaid the Solitary) a thick black cloud gathering in the ſky. I hear the thunder rolling from ſide to ſide of the vault of heaven. I behold the red lightning darting from the boſom of darkneſs. Now it has fallen on a ſtately tree and ſhattered it to pieces, ſtriking to the ground an ox ſheltered at its foot. Now it falls again in the midſt of a flock of timorous ſheep, and ſeveral of them are left on the plain;—and ſee! the ſhepherd himſelf lies extended by their ſide. Now it ſtrikes a lofty ſpire, and at the ſame time ſets in a blaze an humble cottage beneath. It is an awful and a terrible ſight!"

"It is ſo (returned the ſtranger); but what doſt thou conclude from it? Doſt thou not know, that from the genial heat, which gives life to plants and animals, and ripens the fruits of the earth, proceeds this electrical fire, which aſcending to the clouds, and charging them beyond what they are able to contain, is launched again in burning bolts on the earth? Muſt it leave its direct courſe to ſtrike the tree rather than the dome of worſhip, or to ſpend its fury on the herd rather than the herdſman? Millions of millions of living creatures have owed their birth to this active element; and ſhall we think it ſtrange if a few meet their deaths from it? Thus the mountain torrent that ruſhes down to fertiliſe the plain, in its courſe may ſweep away the works of human induſtry, and man himſelf with them; but could its benefits be purchaſed at another price?"

"All this (ſaid the Solitary) I tolerably comprehend; but may I preſume to aſk whence have proceeded the *moral* evils

evils of the painful ſcenes of yeſterday? What good end is anſwered by making man the ſcourge of man, and preſerving the guilty at the coſt of the innocent?"

"That too (replied the venerable ſtranger) is a conſequence of the ſame wiſe laws of Providence, If it was right to make man a creature of habit, and render thoſe things eaſy to him with which he is moſt familiar, the ſailor muſt of courſe be better able to ſhift for himſelf in a ſhipwreck than the paſſanger; while that ſelf-love which is eſſential to the preſervation of life, muſt, in general, cauſe him to conſult his own ſafety preferably to that of others. The ſame force of habit, in a way of life full of peril and hardſhip, muſt conduce to form a rough, bold, and unfeeling character. This, under the direction of principle, will make a brave man; without it, a robber and a murderer. In the other caſe, human laws ſtep in to remove the evil which they have not been able to prevent. Wickedneſs meets with the fate which ſooner or later always awaits it; and innocence, though occaſionally a ſufferer, is proved in the end to be the ſureſt path to happineſs."

"But (reſumed the Solitary) can it be ſaid that the lot of innocence is *always* preferable to that of guilt in this world?"

"If it cannot, (replied the other) thinkeſt thou that the Almighty is unable to make retribution in a future world? Diſmiſs then from thy mind the care of *ſingle events*, ſecure that the *great whole* is ordered for the beſt. Expect not a particular interpoſition of heaven, becauſe ſuch an interpoſition would ſeem to thee ſeaſonable. Thou, perhaps, wouldſt ſtop the vaſt machine of the univerſe, to ſave a fly from being cruſhed under its wheels. But innumerable flies and men are cruſhed every day; yet the grand motion goes on, and will go on, to fulfil the benevolent intentions of its author."

He ceaſed, and ſleep on a ſudden left the eyelids of the Solitary. He looked abroad from his cell, and beheld all nature ſmiling around him. The riſing ſun ſhone on a clearer ſky. Birds were ſporting in the air, and fiſh glancing on the ſurface of the waters. Fleets were purſuing their ſteady courſe, gently wafted by the pleaſant breeze. Light fleecy clouds were ſailing over the blue expanſe of heaven. His ſoul ſympathiſed with the ſcene, and peace and joy filled his boſom.

From Dr Aikin's "Evenings at Home."

THE WIDOW;

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

HAIL! thou foſtering nurſe of the wretched; the divine accents of whoſe tongue pour balm into the bleeding wounds of miſery!—Thou, whom Poets have deſined to be clad in bright etherial robes, and with eyes whoſe luſtre reſembles the dew-drop when brightened by the ray of Phœbus!—Thou, who leadeſt Charity to the ſpot where Poverty, pinched by hunger, "bides the pelting of the pitileſs ſtorm" of adverſity!—To thee, O Pity! I call; and may thy ſoft vibrations never be wanting to infuſe in my breaſt the emotions of Philanthropy!

"Pity the misfortunes of a poor diſtreſſed Widow!" exclaimed a feeble voice to the buſy crowds as they paſſed her: I turned round, and fixed my eyes on the ſupplicant, who was clothed in rags, and lay ſtretched on the cold pavement. Her languid head was ſupported on the palm of her right hand, while the left held out the remains of a hat, to receive the bounty of ſome generous ſtranger; a few grey hairs, ſcattered around her temples, beſpoke her faſt advancing towards the laſt ſtage of life; and a tear that trickled down her furrowed cheek told me, in ſilent though expreſſive language, that the journey had been a wearyſome one: yet, though on her countenance was viſibly pourtrayed the traces of heavy care, never did the pallet of the graceful Corregio give to ſorrow a more reſigned aſpect than I traced in the features of this poor outcaſt of ſociety: ſhe was, to uſe the language of the Poet of Nature, "Patience ſmiling at grief." Of the many who paſſed her, few, very few, ſeemed to feel the impulſe of pity, and deign to beſtow the foſtering boon of charity; and wilt thou too, Yorick (ſaid a ſomething in my boſom as I ſurveyed the miſerable object before me)—wilt thou, who haſt ſo oft felt for the wants of thy fellow creatures more than thy own, refuſe now thy ſcanty pittance? No! a nobler ſentiment than avarice now animates my feelings. I took out my purſe, and threw the little it contained into the lap of the poor widow: her eyes, as ſhe raiſed them to

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me, ſeemed to beam with gratitude; but the inward tumults of her heart denied her utterance. "Never," ſaid I, reſuming my walk, "may I think the purchaſe dear; if, by beſtowing a few pence on the unfortunate, it enables me to place a ſmile in their dejected features!"

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Authentic Account of an Embaſſy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including curſory Obſervations made, and Information obtained, in travelling through that ancient Empire, and a ſmall Part of Chineſe Tartary. By Sir George Staunton, Baronet, H. D. L. F. R. S. his Majeſty's Secretary to the Embaſſy. In Two Volumes Quarto. Price 4l. 4s. boards. *Nicol.*

CURIOSITY has never been more excited, or leſs gratified, than with reſpect to the ancient and extenſive empire of China. This vaſt object has, for ages, been beheld by Europeans with admiration, but at a diſtance too remote for accurate obſervation. The philoſophical hiſtorian has contemplated a populous, regulated, and poliſhed nation, of whoſe civil inſtitutions, and moral habits and cuſtoms, he is unable to diſcover the origin; his imperfect information has repreſented this extraordinary people as differing, in many reſpects, from the Hindoos, and other original inhabitants of Aſia, without furniſhing him with the means of diſcovering the cauſes of this difference. The theologian has heard of ancient religious tenets and ceremonies, imperfectly deſcribed, which he in vain endeavours to trace back, as polluted ſtreams, to a purer fountain. The naturaliſt has received a few additions to his collections of rare animals and plants, juſt ſufficient to raiſe an impatient thirſt for a more perfect acquaintance with the productions of a country, in ſo many reſpects different from every other. And the merchant having already profited largely by a partial and reſtricted intercourſe with its inhabitants, earneſtly wiſhes for a leſs fettered commerce.

In every view in which an undertaking of this kind can be conſidered, the late embaſſy to China reflects honour upon the public ſpirited projectors of the deſign, and upon thoſe gentlemen by whom it has been executed: and, if the benefits immediately derived from it ſhould not altogether anſwer the wiſhes or expectations of the public, the narrative of a voyage round half the globe, and of a viſit to the capital of the largeſt empire, and moſt ſingular nation of the world, cannot but be highly intereſting. The work opens with an account of the occaſion of the embaſſy, in which are ſtated, in minute detail, the reaſons, ariſing from grievances ſuffered by the Engliſh at Canton, from the unfavourable impreſſion made concerning them on the minds of the Chineſe; and from the advantages, commercial and philoſophical, to be expected from a more intimate connection with the Chineſe empire.

Our aim will be to preſent our readers with a few extracts, which may at once afford them amuſement and information. The following is a lively deſcription of Batavian manners:

"In ſeveral houſes of note throughout the ſettlement, the table is ſpread in the morning at an early hour: beſide tea, coffee, and chocolate, fiſh and fleſh are ſerved for breakfaſt; which is no ſooner over, than Madeira, claret, gin, Dutch ſmall beer, and Engliſh porter, are laid out in the portico before the door of the great hall, and pipes and tobacco preſented to every gueſt, and a bright braſs jar placed before him to receive the phlegm which the tobacco frequently draws forth. This occupation continues ſometimes, with little interruption, till near dinner time, which is about one o'clock in the afternoon. It is not very uncommon for one man to drink a bottle of wine in this manner before dinner. And thoſe who have a predilection for the liquor of their own country, ſwallow ſeveral bottles of Dutch ſmall beer, which, they are told, dilutes their blood, and affords plenty of fluids for a free perſpiration. Immediately before dinner, two men ſlaves go round with Madeira wine, of which each of the company takes a bumper, as a tonic or whetter of the appetite. Then follow three female

male ſlaves, one with a ſilver jar containing water, ſometimes roſe water, to waſh; a ſecond with a ſilver baſon and low cover of the ſame metal, pierced with holes, to receive the water after being uſed; and the third with towels for wiping the hands. During dinner a band of muſic plays at a little diſtance: the muſicians are all ſlaves; and pains are taken to inſtruct them. A conſiderable number of female ſlaves attend at table, which is covered with a great variety of diſhes; but little is received, except liquors, into ſtomachs already cloyed. Coffee immediately follows dinner. The twenty-four hours are here divided, as to the manner of living, into two days and two nights; for each perſon retires, ſoon after drinking coffee, to a bed, which conſiſts of a matraſs, bolſter, pillow, and chintz counterpane, but no ſheets; and puts on his night dreſs, or muſlin cap and looſe long cotton gown. If a bachelor, which is the caſe of much the greateſt number, a female ſlave attends to fan him while he ſleeps. About ſix they riſe, dreſs, drink tea, take an airing in their carriages, and form parties to ſpend the evening together to a late hour. The morning meetings conſiſt generally of men, the ladies ſeldom chooſing to appear till evening.

"Few of theſe are natives of Europe, but many are deſcended from Dutch ſettlers here; and are educated with ſome care. The features and outlines of their faces are European; but the complexion, character, and mode of life, approach more to thoſe of the native inhabitants of Java. A pale languor overſpreads the countenance, and not the leaſt tint of roſe is ſeen in any cheek. While in their own houſes, they dreſs like their ſlaves, with a long red checkered cotton gown deſcending to the ankles, with large wide ſleeves. They wear no head dreſs, but plait their hair, and faſten it with a ſilver bodkin on the top of the head, like the country girls in ſeveral cantons of Switzerland. The colour of their hair is almoſt univerſally black; they anoint it with the oil of the cocoa-nut, and adorn it with chaplets of flowers. When they go abroad to pay viſits, or to take an airing in their carriages, and particularly when they go to their evening parties, they dreſs magnificently, in gold and ſilver ſpangled muſlin robes, with a profuſion of jewels in their hair, which, however, is worn without powder. They never attempt to mold or regulate the ſhape, by any fancied idea of elegance, or any ſtandard of faſhion; and, conſequently, formed a ſtriking contraſt with ſuch few ladies as were lately arrived from Holland, who had powdered hair and fair complexions, had contracted their waiſts with ſtays, wore large head dreſſes and hoops, and perſevered in the daily care of forcing back the elbows, chin, and ſhoulders. Every native lady is conſtantly attended by a female ſlave handſomely habited, who, as ſoon as her miſtreſs is ſeated, ſits at her feet before her, on the floor, holding in her hands her miſtreſs's gold or ſilver box, divided into compartments, to contain areca nut, cardamom ſeeds, pepper, tobacco, and ſlacked lime; all which, mixed together in due proportions, and rolled within a leaf of betel, conſtitute a maſticatory of a very pungent taſte, and in general uſe. When, in the public aſſemblies, the ladies find the heat diſagreeable, they retire to free themſelves from their coſtly but inconvenient habits, and return, without ceremony, in a more light and looſe attire; when they are ſcarcely recognizable by ſtrangers. The gentlemen follow the example, and throwing off their heavy and formal dreſſes, appear in white jackets, ſometimes indeed adorned with diamond buttons. The elderly gentlemen quit their periwigs for night caps. Except in theſe moments, the members of this government have always combined their perſonal gratification with the eaſtern policy of ſtriking awe into vulgar minds, by the aſſumption of exterior and excluſive diſtinctions. They alone, for inſtance, appear abroad in crimſon velvet. Their carriages are diſtinguiſhed by peculiar ornaments. When met by others, the latter muſt ſtop, and pay homage to the former. One of the gates of the city is opened only to let them paſs. They certainly ſucceed in ſupporting abſolute ſway over a vaſt ſuperiority in number of the deſcendants of the original inhabitants of the country, as well as of the ſlaves imported into it, and of the Chineſe attracted to it by the hope of gain; thoſe claſſes, though healthy, active, and as if quite at home, readily obeying a few emaciated Europeans: ſuch is the conſequence of dominion once acquired; the prevalence

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of the mind over mere bodily exertions, and the effect of the combination of power againſt divided ſtrength."

Upon their arrival at the harbour of Turon in Cochin-China, the voyagers had an opportunity of obſerving ſeveral curious particulars in the manners of the inhabitants.

"AT an entertainment, however, given by the chief of the place to a party from the ſhips, many of the diſhes, or rather bowls, upon the table, were filled with pork and beef, cut into ſmall ſquare morſels, and dreſſed with a variety of ſavoury ſauces; other bowls contained ſtewed fiſh, fowls, and ducks; and many had fruits and ſweetmeats. The number of bowls, piled in three rows, one above the other, exceeded certainly an hundred. Before each perſon were placed boiled rice to ſerve inſtead of bread; and two porcupine quills, by way of a knife and fork. The ſpoons were made of porcelain, ſomewhat in the form of ſmall ſhovels. After dinner an ardent ſpirit, made from rice, was ſerved in ſmall cups around. Wine does not ſeem to be in uſe, or known; though vines are ſaid to grow ſpontaneouſly in the mountains. Had the art of ſtopping the fermentation of vegetable juices, before they paſſed from the vinous ſtate, been underſtood by them, it is probable that it would be, in moſt inſtances, preferred to diſtilled liquor, to the uſe of which this people ſeem to be much addicted. More of this Cochin-Chineſe ſpirit, not ill reſembling what is called, by the Iriſh, whiſkey, was drank by the hoſt than by his gueſts; though the former, by way of ſetting a good example, filled his cup to the brim, in a true European ſtile of jovialty, and, after drinking, turned up his cup, to ſhew he had emptied it to the bottom. He afterwards accompanied the gentlemen in a ſhort walk, and conducted them to an occaſional theatre, where a comedy had been ordered by him, upon the occaſion, of which the mirth was excited, chiefly, as well as could be inferred from the geſtures of the actors, by the peeviſhneſs of a paſſionate old man, and the humours of a clown, who appeared to have no ſmall degree of merit in his way. The place was ſurrounded with crowds of people, and many of them perched upon the boughs of adjoining trees, from whence they might ſee, at an open part of the building, the ſpectators within doors, about whom they were, in this inſtance, more curious than about the actors upon the ſtage.

"As the gentlemen were returning from this entertainment, they were requeſted, by ſigns, to ſtop while an aged lady, with ſome difficulty, walked from her houſe towards them. She had heard that Europeans were paſſing by; and, not having before ſeen any, ſeemed anxious to take the opportunity, which might not offer again in her time. She approached them with looks of eager curioſity, but with much gentleneſs of manners, and a countenance implying a willingneſs to apologize for the freedom ſhe took, to ſtop and gaze at them. She obſerved, with great attention, their figures, dreſs, and countenances, and appeared perfectly to enjoy a ſpectacle ſo new to her. She, at length, retired, ſignifying her thanks to the gentlemen for their complaiſance, and with all the marks of ſatisfaction, at being gratified in one of the moſt ardent wiſhes remaining in her mind.

"Thoſe gentlemen's own attention was ſoon afterwards arreſted, by a ſingular inſtance of agility, in ſome Cochin-Chineſe young men. Seven or eight of them, ſtanding in a circle, were engaged in a game of ſhittlecock. They had in their hands no battledores. They did not employ the hand or arm, any way, in ſtriking it. But, after taking a ſhort race, and ſpringing from the floor, they met the deſcending ſhittlecock with the ſole of the foot, and drove it up again, with force, high into the air. It was thus kept up a conſiderable time; the players ſeldom miſſing their ſtroke, or failing to give it the direction they intended. The ſhittlecock was made of a piece of dried ſkin rolled round, and bound with ſtrings. Into this ſkin were inſerted three long feathers ſpreading out at top, but ſo near to each other, where they were ſtuck into the ſkin, as to paſs through the holes, little more than a quarter of an inch ſquare, which are always made in the centre of Cochin-Chineſe copper coins. Two or three of theſe ſerved as a weight at the bottom of the ſhittlecock, and their ſound gave notice to the players, when it was approaching to them.

"In the dreſs of the Europeans here, nothing attracted more the attention or admiration of the Cochin-Chineſe than manufactured ornaments of poliſhed ſteel.

fteel. Steel hilted fwords were vaftly coveted by the military men. This claſs held the firſt rank in the country. Next came the judges; but the abuſe of power in the former was not greater than in the latter; and among the ſeveral hardſhips, ſuffered by all claſſes, were the bad practices in the eſtabliſhments intended for the adminiſtration of juſtice. Cauſes were tried, indeed, with much formality, and an apparent deſire to find out the truth, in order to a fair deciſion; yet, in fact, a favourable decree was generally purchaſed by a bribe. Preſents were accepted from both parties; but the richeſt was moſt likely to be ſucceſsful.

"Among objects of natural curioſity accident led to the obſervation of ſome ſwarms of uncommon inſects buſily employed upon ſmall branches of a ſhrub, then neither in fruit or flower, but in its general habit bearing ſomewhat the appearance of a privet. Theſe inſects, each not much exceeding the ſize of the domeſtic fly, were of a curious ſtructure, having pectinated appendages riſing in a curve, bending towards the head, not unlike the form of the tail feathers of the common fowl, but in the oppoſite direction. Every part of the inſect was, in colour, of a perfect white, or at leaſt completely covered with a white powder. The particular ſtem, frequented by thoſe inſects, was entirely whitened by a ſubſtance or powder of that colour, ſtrewed upon it by them. An engraving annexed will convey ſome idea of what is here very imperfectly deſcribed. The ſubſtance or powder was ſuppoſed to form the white wax of the caſt. This ſubſtance is aſſerted, on the ſpot, to have the property, by a particular manipulation, of giving, in certain proportions, with vegetable oil, ſuch ſolidity to the compoſition as to render the whole equally capable of being molded into candles. The fact is aſcertained, indeed, in ſome degree, by the ſimple experiment of diſſolving one part of this wax in three parts of olive oil made hot. The whole, when cold, will coagulate into a maſs, approaching to the firmneſs of bees wax."

Deſcription of the city or walled town of Ting-hai:

"The city walls were thirty feet high, and, like thoſe of a large priſon, overtopped the houſes which they ſurrounded. Along the walls, at the diſtance of every hundred yards, were ſquare ſtone towers. In the parapets were alſo embraſures, and holes in the merlons for archery; but there were no cannon, except a few old wrought iron pieces near the gate. The gate was double; within which was a guard-houſe, where military men were ſtationed; and the bows and arrows, pikes, and matchlocks, orderly arranged, were no doubt intended for their uſe.

"Of the towns of Europe, Tinghai bore the reſemblance moſt of Venice, but on a ſmaller ſcale. It was, in ſome degree, ſurrounded, as well as interſected, by canals. The bridges thrown over them were ſteep, and aſcended by ſteps, like the Rialto. The ſtreets, which were no more than alleys or narrow paſſages, were paved with ſquare flat ſtones; but the houſes, unlike the Venetian buildings, were low, and moſtly of one ſtory. The attention, as to ornament, in theſe buildings was confined chiefly to the roofs, which, beſides having the tiles that cover the rafters luted and plaſtered over, to prevent accidents from their falling in ſtormy weather, were contrived in ſuch a form as to imitate the inward bend of the ridges and ſides of canvas tents, or of the coverings of ſkins of animals or other flexible material, effected by their weight; a form preferred, perhaps, after the introduction of more ſolid materials, in alluſion to the models of ſhelter to which the Tartarian race had, probably, recourſe before the erection of regular dwelling houſes. On the ridges of the roofs were uncouth figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, ſtone, or iron. The town was full of ſhops, containing chiefly articles of clothing, food, and furniture, diſplayed to full advantage. Even coffins were painted in a variety of lively and contraſting colours. The ſmaller quadrupeds, including dogs, intended for food, were, as well as the poultry, expoſed alive for ſale, as were fiſh in tubs of water, and eels in mud. The number of places where tin leaf, and ſticks of odoriferous wood were ſold, for burning in their temples, indicated no ſlight degree of ſuperſtitious diſpoſition in the people. Loſe garments and trowſers were worn by both ſexes; but the men had hats of ſtraw or cane which covered the head, their hair, except one long lock, being cut ſhort or ſhaved; while the women had theirs entire, and plaited and coiled be-

becomingly into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is ſometimes ſeen on the female ſtatues of antiquity.

"Throughout the place there was an appearance of quick and active induſtry, beyond the natural effect of a climate not quite thirty degrees from the equator; a circumſtance which implied the ſtimulus of neceſſity compelling, or of reward exciting, to labour. None ſeemed to ſhun it. None aſked alms. Men only were paſſing buſily through the ſtreets. Women were ſeen chiefly in the ſhops, and at their doors and windows.

"Of moſt of the latter, even in the middle and inferior claſſes, the feet were unnaturally ſmall, or rather truncated. They appeared as if the fore part of the foot had been accidentally cut off, leaving the remainder of the uſual ſize, and bandaged like the ſtump of an amputated limb. They undergo, indeed, much torment, and cripple themſelves in great meaſure, in imitation of ladies of higher rank, among whom it is there the cuſtom to ſtop, by preſſure, the growth of the ancle as well as the foot from the earlieſt infancy; and leaving the great toe in its natural poſition, forcibly to bend the others, and retain them under the foot, till at length they adhere to, as if buried in the ſole, and can no more be ſeparated."

Two mandarins of rank, appointed by the Court, one in the military, and one in the civil ſervice, with a numerous train of attendants, came to pay their reſpects to the ambaſſador. In the interview, theſe mandarins were particularly ſolicitous to inquire concerning the preſents brought for the Emperor. A deſcription of them, drawn up in the oriental ſtyle, had been tranſlated into Latin and Chineſe, and was communicated to the officers. From this paper, of which a large extract is given, it appears, that the principal articles were, an orrery, a reflecting teleſcope, an armillary ſphere, a pair of globes, time pieces, an air pump, an inſtrument for illuſtrating the mechanical powers, field pieces and arms, a model of a large man of war, large lenſes, magnificent luſtres, prints, ſpecimens of manufactures, &c.

During the reſidence of the ambaſſador in China, Sir Eraſmus Gower undertook to make an excurſion to Japan, and other parts of theſe eaſtern regions. The ambaſſador's inſtructions to the commander are given at length. Quitting the Lion and Hindoſtan, the ambaſſador and gentlemen of the embaſſy, embarked on board the Clarence, Jackall, and Endeavour brigs, for the Peiho river, on the 5th of Auguſt 1793.

Having thus accompanied the voyagers almoſt within ſight of the city of Pekin, and the narrator to the end of his firſt volume, we muſt for the preſent take our leave. (*To be continued.*)

The Hiſtory of the Campaign of 1796, in Germany and Italy. 8vo. 6s. Boards. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

AS a ſpecimen of this work, we ſhall tranſcribe the account of the famous battle of the bridge of Lodi, by ſome extolled as Buonaparte's *chief d'ouvre*.

"BUONAPARTE left the banks of the Po on the 7th of May, and found himſelf on the 10th with his advanced guard, in preſence of General Beaulieu's rear-guard, which was poſted in front of Lodi and the river Adda. A briſk cannonade was commenced on both ſides, in conſequence of which the Auſtrians evacuated the town of Lodi, and retired to the other ſide of the river. Major Malcamp (ſon-in-law of General Beaulieu) who commanded this Auſtrian corps, cauſed ſeveral pieces of cannon to be placed at the end of the bridge which enfiladed it, whilſt ſome other pieces placed on the right and left took it by a croſs fire. He would not allow the bridge to be broken down, not imagining that the French would, under ſuch circumſtances, venture to attack it. Buonaparte had not attempted to force it, becauſe the whole of his army was not yet arrived; but as ſoon as the major part of it had joined him, he aſſembled his General Officers, and communicated to them the reſolution he had formed of ſtorming the bridge. The plan was unanimouſly diſapproved of by his Generals. Buonaparte obſtinately perſiſting in this raſh deſign, aſſembled a council of grenadiers, to whom he made an animating ſpeech which determined them to undertake the attack; 4,000 grenadiers and carabiniers formed themſelves into a ſolid column, and marched towards the bridge. As ſoon as they arrived at its extremity, they were received by a terrible diſcharge of grape ſhot, which it was impoſſible to withſtand. They fell back with great loſs, returned twice to the charge, and were again forced back by the fire of the

Auſtrian

Auſtrian cannon, which enfilading the bridge, were diſcharged all at once cloſe upon them as ſoon as they had ſet foot on it. The French had already ſuffered enormouſly, and it might have been expected that they would have abandoned this deſperate undertaking. But Buonaparte perſevering in his reſolution, ordered freſh troops to re-inforce the column engaged in the attack. Six Generals putting themſelves at its head, animated them by their example, inflamed them by their words, and led them back to the charge. Taking advantage of a moment, when the thickneſs of the ſmoke produced by the inceſſant fire, prevented the Auſtrians from perceiving and making a general diſcharge upon the French; the latter ruſhed upon the bridge, croſſed it with rapidity, and falling impetuouſly upon the troops and cannon which defended its extremity, overthrew the one and made themſelves maſters of the other. The bridge being forced, all the other columns inſtantly paſſed it to ſupport the former. This action equally brilliant and unexpected, diſconcerted the Auſtrians, who abandoned their ground, finding themſelves too weak to defend it, and began their retreat. It was protected by the Neapolitan cavalry, which gained infinite honour on this day. They charged the French infantry ſeveral times, always with ſucceſs. They ſhewed themſelves, by the good countenance which they preſerved, and the judicioufneſs of their movements, equal to the beſt veteran troops."

The following is the character given of Buonaparte:

"Paſcal Buonaparte, a godſon of General Paoli, was born at Ajaccio in Corſica in the ſame year (1769) that this iſland became ſubject to France. His father, who died young, had the rank of Major in the ſervice of that power. At the age of ten years Buonaparte was placed at the royal ſchool at Brienne, from whence he was removed to the military ſchool at Paris. While there, he diſcovered application and an inclination for the ſciences. In 1785, being then no more than fifteen, he was appointed Lieutenant en ſecond of the regiment *de la Fere* of artillery, which he joined at Valence. His perſon is middle ſized, and his complexion is dark and ſwarthy; his coutenance beſpeaks nothing remarkable, except his black eyes which are lively, and habitually fixed on the ground. He brought with him from Corſica, and preſerved both in the royal houſes where he was brought up, and the regiment into which he entered, republican and elevated ideas, a ſpirit of independence, a great deal of pride, an extravagant opinion of his own nation, and a great contempt for the reſt of the world. This character, as little adapted to military diſcipline as to ſociety, pleaſed neither his commanders nor his companions: the latter did not fail to beſtow on him thoſe little corrections which, when given by equals, generally prove uſeful leſſons; they had, however, no good effect on the haughty and ſavage diſpoſition of this young man. Diſſembling, ſilent, vain, and miſanthropic, he read much, ſeldom went abroad, and almoſt always alone; he ſtudied hiſtory and politics, diſdaining the details of his profeſſion, which he hardly attended to. Though naturally ſilent, when the ſubject under diſcuſſion was to his taſte, whenever he deemed the auditory worthy of him, and more eſpecially when Corſica was the topic of diſcourſe, then he became animated, and ſpoke with great energy and warmth, though not with elegance. On theſe occaſions he diſcovered a good memory, a great degree of penetration and wit, a knowledge very uncommon for his age, and above all, an extreme tenacity of opinion. Such was Buonaparte before the Revolution; till that period he had ſhewn neither the inclinations, the virtues, the vices, or the manners of the age. His opinions, the violence of his character, and his ambition, would naturally induce him to take part in this revolution; he was ſuppoſed to have had a conſiderable ſhare in the diſturbances which agitated Corſica in 1789. The year following he rejoined his regiment, which was at Auxonne, taking with him a brother of the age of twelve. One of his companions inquiring why he took ſo young a man as his brother with him, he replied, *I wiſh him to enjoy a great ſpectacle, that of a nation which will ſpeedily be either regenerated or deſtroyed.*

"Buonaparte attached himſelf more and more to the Republican party, and obtained a rapid advancement. He was for a ſhort time employed in the war of la Vendee, and alſo at the ſiege of Toulon. Being at Paris on the 13th of Ven-

demiaire, he shewed himself on that occasion one of the warmest partisans of the Convention, and very actively seconded Barras. This last being made Director, offered Buonaparte the command of the army in Italy, on condition that he should marry the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnois, who had been guillotined. The young Italian accepted the terms, and departed for the Italian army, which he found in the greatest want of arms, clothes, and ammunition. He found the means to procure at Genoa, a part of what was wanting; and the victories which he obtained from the beginning of the campaign, very soon placed his army above all want.

"No person has so much contributed to the issue of the campaign of 1796, and by it to the peace which will follow this war, as Buonaparte. None of the Generals of the Republic have performed services so important and so difficult. He is the only one amongst them who has not owed all his success to the superiority of his forces, or to political causes. Active, enterprising, able, and above all fortunate, he has committed few military faults, has not suffered his adversaries to commit any with impunity, and has not in person experienced one defeat. The war of Italy, which till 1796 had been, if I may use the expression, only an episode of the general war, he made its principal and leading object; and there, where the Emperor seemed to have the least to apprehend, he made him experience the most sensible losses, and caused the most serious alarms.

"If Buonaparte has been so great as a General, he has been far from shewing himself so as a conqueror or as a man. The cruel manner in which he treated the towns of Milan, Pavia, Lugo, and Arquata; the burning of Binasco and several other villages: the massacre of a great number of their inhabitants; the outrages and pillages which he sanctioned by impunity as well as by his own example, have tarnished the splendour of his victories, and have left him no other claims to the admiration of posterity. The despotism which he exercised over the countries conquered by his arms, the excessive contributions which he imposed on the inhabitants, and the extreme rigour with which he enforced the measures ordered by the French Government, have fortunately weakened the great effect of opinion, which his victories might have produced in Italy. Notwithstanding the formation of the Cispadan and Transpadan Republics, and although they furnished many thousands of auxiliaries to the army of Buonaparte, one cannot doubt the aversion which the majority of the inhabitants of this country has for the French, and for their political principles. The violent insurrections which broke out whenever the latter had experienced any check, afford an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of hatred and vengeance with which they had inspired them, as well as of all the evils which they had occasioned. If Buonaparte has, by his political conduct, placed himself below the height to which his military triumph had raised him, neither has he kept up to it by his personal qualities. The bombast, the boasting, and the marvellous, which mark all his letters to the Directory, the constant exaggeration of the losses of the enemy, the ridiculously diminished estimate of his own, the perpetual representation of the destruction of the Austrian armies when they had only been beaten, the capture of Mantua so often announced as very near, many months before it took place, the circumstance of 4,000 men laying down their arms at Lonado at his command, have given to his narrative the appearance of a military romance; and still leave just doubts, not of the reality of his victories, but of the extent of their consequences."

Travels in Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. By F. L. Count Stolberg. 4 vols. 8vo.

Frederic Leopold Count Stolberg has long been known by many translations of the Greek poets, by original poems,—of which Theseus, a chorus-drama, some Odes in the style of *Klopstock*, some ballads, and a moral satire entitled, "Iambics," are the more prominent,—and by an elegant romance "The Island;" which describes in dialogue, after the manner of Plato, the customs and institutions of an imaginary republic.

In the present work he descends into the real world, and details a journey up the Rhine, through Switzerland, to Turin and Genoa; next, to Rome, Naples, Tarento, and Sicily. He returns, through Ancona and Venice, into Germany, and

vanishes

vanishes in Saxony; the picture-galleries of Dusseldorf and Dresden forming his boundary-pillars. This tour was completed between July 1791 and December 1792. Its peculiar feature is the uniform endeavour to employ the reader's attention on objects of agreeable contemplation. Of men, the writer mentions only the distinguished, the wise, and the good; of governments, he analizes only the free; in works of nature and of art, his select notice is confined to the sublime and the beautiful. But that our readers may judge for themselves, we give the following extracts:

"*Lucerne*, 12*th Sept.* 1791. Early in the morning we went to Burgli, about a league from Altorf. Here *Tell* resided. Grateful veneration has converted his cottage into a chapel, in which masses are said and attended by the people in solemn concourse. Like the two other chapels of *Tell*, this is decorated with historical paintings relative to religion and to the country; under each of which some plain rhimes occur. The following are in the chapel over the entrance: 'Here dwelt formerly *Wilhelm Tell*, the faithful saver of his country, the dear author of our free condition. Out of gratitude to him, and for the honour of God, this memorial-chapel was erected.' "On either side stand lines to this effect:

'If we be just, united, and good, our freedom will stand safe.'

'Thankfully think of that time, when ye became a free people.'

"Above the altar, has been painted the dial of a clock with the hand pointing at I. in allusion to unity: under it are the words

'Our freedom will last long, if we be always *at one*.'

"Many and many a fine poem, wearing on its forehead the seal of immortality, has affected me less than the noble sense couched in the rude language of these simple rhimes. How free from all arrogance, from all proud assertion of conscious strength however justifiable, from all vaunt of that courage against which mighty armies were shattered—are these inscriptions! They do not mention those heroic deeds. They recommend reliance only on union and on justice. To these noblest of the virtues, and to the God from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, from whom courage, and union, and justice, and freedom descend, these people choose to ascribe a liberty so dearly bought with the blood of their forefathers.

"The Shaere, a violent mountain torrent, rushes with impetuosity through Burgli: it overflowed soon after *Tell* shot the tyrant, and did much damage. *Tell* was contriving the means of removing this grievance also, when the stream caught him. He only saw the dawn of better times."

"*Geneva*, 16*th October* 1791. Sixteen years ago, when I first visited Geneva, the republican (why not the calvinistical?) spirit tolerated no stage-plays. In the year 1782, while the aristocratic party prevailed, the influence of France introduced theatrical exhibitions. Cards, too, since that period, are become more general. These amusements remain, although the ancient constitution has been restored: both will divert the attention of the citizens from the interests of liberty.

"*Larive*, the great actor from Paris, has been here some days, and last night played Tancred. He was certainly born with great talents. His attitudes, his countenance, the expression of his eyes, are masterly: his voice is fine, and entirely at his command. According to French preconceptions, he is certainly a capital performer: but thou knowest how wide from nature appears to me the manner of the French school.

"Unfortunate nation! which by its philosophers, its poets, and its actors has ever been led aside from truth by cold conventional rules; among which even the tender sensibility of *Racine's* soul was so often untuned; which now thinks itself animated with the spirit of true freedom, and is prating of moral and political regeneration, while mindless of *Fenelon*, and of *Montesquieu*, it is suffering *Voltaire* to be defiled by its legislature."

"*Rome*, 7*th January* 1792. We began with a ruin of the middle age of which the history is singular: with the remains of the palace of *Nicola Gabrino di Lorenzo*, commonly called *Rienzo*, who in the fourteenth century ruled for a while under the name of a Tribune of Rome. This man was of low birth, but of high spirit. The perusal of the ancients inflamed him with the love and with the desire of liberty. He was distinguished early, and was sent by the inhabitants of Rome to Avignon, in com-

company with the celebrated Petrarch. to invite back Clement VI. Neither the ſongs of Petrarch, nor the eloquence of *Rienzo*, could prevail with the Pope. *Rienzo* on his return was created by the Romans, who were angry with Clement, Tribune of the People. In the year 1347 he collected the people without arms, had maſs performed at Saint Angelo, and in the morning conducted the multitude to the Capitol. There he ſtaked three hangers adorned with the ſymbols of peace, of juſtice, and of liberty, and ordered fifteen regulations to be read aloud, which were to form the groundwork of a good conſtitution. He then proceeded to the election of a new council, which he called the chamber of juſtice and peace. He harangued againſt all evil-doers, murderers, adulterers, robbers, &c. of whom he ſent ſome to execution, and ſome into exile.

"He collected an army of twenty thouſand men, and invited all princes and free ſtates to enter with him into the bond of well-being; (*del buono ſtato*,) that is, to recognize him. The Emperor Louis of Bavaria, Louis the Firſt King of Hungary, and Queen Joan of Naples, ſent him ambaſſadors. With a little more caution and moderation, *Rienzo* would have ſubverted for ever the temporal power of the Popes: but placed as he was on the pinnacle of fortune, he grew giddy. He convoked independent princes before his judgment-ſeat. The grandees of Rome grew diſſatisfied, and excited the people againſt him. *Rienzo* reſigned the tribuneſhip, retired towards Naples, and lived during two years a hermit. Then he returned to Rome, made a new but ſhort impreſſion on the people, and found it neceſſary once more to withdraw. He now went to Prague, was diſcovered, ſeized by the emperor Charles IV. one of the princes whom he had cited before his tribunal, and ſent to Avignon, where Clement VI. impriſoned him. After the death of that Pope, the pacific Innocent VI. ſet *Rienzo* at liberty, and made him a ſenator at Rome. One *Baronetti* was then Tribune, in oppoſition to whom *Rienzo* a third time obtained this honour: but the nobility roſe on him, and he fell during the inſurrection, pierced by many daggers. He had aſſumed the titles of Nicolas, the mild and firm, deliverer of the city, vindicator of Italy, knight of the Holy Ghoſt, love of the world, the mighty Tribune.

"*Rienzo* had built for himſelf a palace, partly in the taſteleſs architecture of the age. After his ambition had coſt him his life, the hatred of the Popes purſued his memory, gave him the nickname of Pilate, and called his palace the palace of Pilate. In time, the name of *Rienzo* was effaced, and the palace aſſumed that of Pontius Pilate. Ignorance went ſtill farther. It was ſaid that Pontius had brought with him from Jeruſalem not only his furniture, but a marble ſtair-caſe, up and down which our Saviour had walked. Sixtus V. placed this ſtair-caſe of *Rienzo*'s in the Lateran, where it ſtill ſtands, a holy relique, and is aſcended kneeling."

"*Rome*, 23*d January* 1792. We next ſaw the gladiator, as it is called. This is one of the nobleſt works of Grecian art. It muſt improperly have been named the gladiator. The more ſkilful connoiſſeurs agree in thinking it a Hero. The figure is perfectly beautiful, not idealized, but as Nature faſhions in fortunate moments thoſe whom ſhe deſtines for the great and beautiful in action. With all the elegance of perfect nature, with all the vigour of blooming life, with all the courage inſpired by ſtrength, it ſtands, ſtrong as a man, agile as a youth. The body leans forwards ſupported by the right leg, and ſtretching or trailing the left from far behind. In the left hand is a ſmall round ſhield; in the right, which is drawn backwards, a ſhort ſpear. The ſtation is an attitude of vigorous movement, a poſition that cannot laſt. How could the artiſt ſteal from nature the evaneſcent movement of ſuch a motion? No man could ſtand a minute in ſuch a poſition, as a model to a painter:—but how could Raphael paint the angels winged with heavenly haſte in his Heliodorus? they tread the earth with the tip of the foot, and the hair flies back in flames: here again can have been no model. Had the maker of this ſtatue not inſcribed his name on the work, we ſhould diſcern in it a Grecian hand, a Grecian ſpirit. It would be intereſting to know the time in which he flouriſhed: he was called Agaſias the ſon of Doſitheos, and was of Epheſus *."

"*Rome*, *January* 28*th* 1792. The celebrated Apollo of Belvedere is beautifully known from copies in plaſter. The godlike countenance, ſublimely indignant,

* With ſome the ſtatue paſſes for a Chabrias.

loſes

lafes in the imitation much of its Olympic grace; and yet—O Greece—and yet this ſtatue appears to be no more than a copy of ſome Grecian original; for it is of Carrara marble. It was found in the ruins of Nero's villa at Antium.

"One of the fineſt pieces of ſculpture is the Antinous, as it is called. A well-trained eye would diſcover a hero, where ſo many have ſeen an Antinous. A copy of this ſtatue having been found with wings on the feet, the learned Abbe *Viſconti* maintained it to be a Mercury. *Winckelman* fancied it a Meleager. The antiquary *Hirt* is of opinion, that it is a Perſeus. Thus the wings on the feet of the copy are equally well explained. It ſhould be added, that the feet of the original have been knocked off, and joined on again, probably in order to come at the brazen wings; for braſs was a great object of booty to the barbarians, particularly to the Vandals."

The following effects of ſuperſtition and image worſhip are remarkable:

"The Tarantines, as Chriſtians, take no leſs delight in their holidays than did their anceſtors, as Pagans. They will ride miles, from all parts, to be preſent at the feſtivals of other towns: for which reaſon many perſons had arrived from the neighbouring places, on the preſent occaſion; the number of which viſitors was eſtimated at ten thouſand.

"The magiſtracy of the town intended me the honour of making me bear a ſhar, before the ſolemn proceſſion of the Saint; from which project they were with difficulty diverted, by the Archbiſhop. His authority, and not my herely, was my protection.

"The lower orders are extremely credulous. The principal object of adoration among the men, and ſtill more among many of the women, appears to be the ſilver image of the Saint. With no leſs zeal than that recorded by St Paul, they ſeemed to emulate the Epheſians; while they exclaimed, 'Great is Cataldo, the patron of Taranto!'

"The ſtatue had been taken from its ſhrine, and placed in the middle of the church, the preceding day; on the 9th, in the afternoon. You can form no conception of the clamour of the people; or of the loud mixture of riotous mirth, and fleeting devotion. The women uttered their feelings with tears, howlings, and hideous grimaces. Men and women, all were deſirous of touching the Saint: ſome with their lips, others with the hand, and the moſt devout with their garments. One woman ſucceſsfully opened herſelf a paſſage through the crowd, placed herſelf fervently before the image, gazed at it, and prayed to it, to excite its attention, as people are accuſtomed to do to thoſe whom they would awaken from a reverie. *Hiſt! Hiſt! San Cataldo! San Cataldo!* A merchant converſed with me as zealouſly, concerning the uncovering of the image, as if he had ſpoken of the actual appearance of the Saint; although he knew he was talking to a heretic, for he had queſtioned me, the Sunday before, whether I would not go to maſs? and I had told him I was not a Catholic. His terror deprived him of all reply. In his panic, not knowing how to conceal it, and forgetful of what he was doing, he ſuddenly attempted to kiſs both my hands." *M. Review.*

The Works of Alexander Pope, Eſq. With Notes and Illuſtrations by Joſeph Warton, D. D. and others. 8vo. 9 vols. boards. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

IT is deſirable that the capital authors of all ages and countries ſhould appear before the public with every advantage. A propenſity, likewiſe, in an author of eminence, to copy thoughts and images from other perſons, will ever make it an object of curioſity to trace the ſource of his ideas, and to point out in what degree they have undergone alteration and improvement in paſſing through his mind. Perhaps few writers have furniſhed, in theſe ſeveral views, more ſcope for illuſtration and compariſon than Pope; whoſe ſubjects are often peculiar and perſonal, and who was a free borrower, and a ſkilful improver of that which he borrowed. The leading character of Warburton's edition is that of a *commentary* on the opinions of the author, ſo managed as to give him the appearance of ſaying what the editor ſuppoſed he ought to have ſaid, rather than what he really deſigned to ſay. We need ſay little more than that it is a ſelection of the moſt unexceptionable of Warburton's notes, together with the greater part of the matter of the celebrated *Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope* digeſted, *totidem verbis*, under its correſponding pages. There are likewiſe, it is true, various notes by other hands, but they are taken moſtly from priated and well known books; but there

is

is a conſiderable proportion of original matter, conſiſting of literary anecdotes and obſervations, as well as ſome pieces by the author, never before publiſhed, which will prove highly acceptable to the admirers of that excellent poet. —We ſhall copy the ſummary of the literary character of Pope, which may be regarded as the final judgment of one who has ſpent a life in ſimilar inveſtigations:

"Whatever might be the imperfections of our great Poet's perſon or temper, yet the vigour, force, and activity of his mind were almoſt unparalleled. His whole life, and every hour of it, in ſickneſs and in health, was devoted ſolely, and with unremitting diligence, to cultivate that one art in which he had determined to excel. Many other poets have been unavoidably immerſed in buſineſs, in wars, in politics, and diverted from their favourite bias and purſuits. Of Pope it might truly and ſolely be ſaid, *Verſus amat, hoc ſtudet unum.* His whole thoughts, time, and talents, were ſpent on his works alone: which works, if we diſpaſſionately and carefully review, we ſhall find that the largeſt portion of them, for he attempted nothing of the epic or dramatic, is of the didactic, moral, and ſatiric kind; and, conſequently, not of the moſt poetic ſpecies of poetry. There is nothing in ſo ſublime a ſtyle as the Bard of Gray. This is a matter of *fact*, not of *reaſoning*; and means to point out, what Pope *has actually done*, not what, if he had put out his full ſtrength, he was *capable* of *doing*. No man can poſſibly think, or can hint, that the Author of the *Rape of the Lock*, and the *Eloiſa*, wanted *imagination*, or *ſenſibility*, or *pathetic*; but he certainly did not ſo often indulge and exert thoſe talents, nor give ſo many proofs of them, as he did of ſtrong ſenſe and judgment. This turn of mind led him to admire French models; he ſtudied *Boileau* attentively; formed himſelf upon *him*, as Milton formed himſelf upon the Grecian and Italian Sons of *Fancy*. He *ſtuck* to deſcribing *modern manners*; but theſe *manners*, becauſe they are *familiar*, *uniform*, *artificial*, and *poliſhed*, are, for theſe *four* reaſons, in their very nature *unfit* for any lofty effort of the Muſe. He gradually became one of the moſt correct, even, and exact poets that ever wrote; but yet with force and ſpirit, finiſhing his pieces with a patience, a care, and aſſiduity, that no buſineſs nor avocation ever interrupted; ſo that if he does not frequently raviſh and tranſport his reader, like his Maſter *Dryden*, yet he does not ſo often diſguſt him, like Dryden, with unexpected inequalities and abſurd improprieties. He is never above or below his ſubject. Whatever poetical enthuſiaſm he actually poſſeſſed, he with-held and ſuppreſſed. The peruſal of him, in moſt of his pieces, affects not our minds with ſuch ſtrong emotions as we feel from *Homer* and *Milton*; ſo that no man, of a true poetical ſpirit, is maſter of himſelf while he reads them. Hence he is a writer fit for univerſal peruſal, and of general utility; adapted to all ages and all ſtations; for the old and for the young; the man of buſineſs and the ſcholar. He who would think, and there are many ſuch, the *Fairy Queen*, *Palemon and Arcite*, the *Tempeſt*, or *Comus*, childiſh and romantic, may reliſh Pope. Surely it is no narrow, nor invidious, nor niggardly encomium to ſay, he is the great Poet of Reaſon; the *firſt* of *Ethical* Authors in Verſe; which he was by choice, not neceſſity. And this ſpecies of writing is, after all, the ſureſt road to an extenſive and immediate reputation. It lies more level to the general capacities of men, than the higher flights of more exalted and genuine poetry. *Waller* was more applauded than the *Paradiſe Loſt*; and we all remember when *Churchil* was more in vogue than *Gray*." *M. Review.*

Proofs of a Conſpiracy againſt all the Religions and Governments of Europe.

Continued from page 766.

IN chapter ſecond we have a particular account of the *Illuminati*, at the head of whom was Dr Adam Weſthaupt, Profeſſor of Canon-law in the University of Ingolſtadt. The expreſs aim of this order was to aboliſh Chriſtianity, and overturn all civil government.

"In the beginning of 1783, four profeſſors of the Mariannen Academy, founded by the widow of the late Elector, viz. Utſchneider, Coſſandey, Renner, and Grunberger, with two others, were ſummoned before the Court of Enquiry, and queſtioned, on their allegiance, reſpecting the Order of the *Illuminati*. They acknowledged that they belonged to it, and when more cloſely examined, they related ſeveral circumſtances of its conſtitution and principles. Their declara-

tions

I dare say, never entertained such hopes, nor troubled himself with the fate of distant lands. But it comes in his way when he puts on the mask of humanity and benevolence: it must embrace all mankind, only because it must be stronger than patriotism and loyalty, which stand in his way. Observe that Weishaupt took a name expressive of his principles. Spartacus was a gladiator, who headed an insurrection of Roman slaves, and for three years kept the city in terror. Weishaupt says, in one of his letters, "I never was fond of empty titles; but surely that man has a childish soul who would not as readily chuse the name of Spartacus as that of Octavius Augustus." The names which he gives to several of his gang express their differences of sentiment. Philo, Lucian, and others, are very significantly given to Knigge, Nicholai, &c. He was vain of the name of Spartacus, because he considered himself as employed somewhat in the same way, leading slaves to freedom. Princes and priests are mentioned by him on all occasions in terms of abhorrence.

"Spartacus employs powerful means. In the style of the Jesuits, (as he says,) he considers every mean as consecrated by the end for which it is employed, and he says with great truth,

"*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.*"

To save his reputation, he scruples not to murder his innocent child, and the woman whom he had held in his arms with emotions of fondness and affection. But lest this should appear too selfish a motive, he says, "had I fallen, my precious Order would have fallen with me; the Order which is to bless mankind. I should not again have been able to speak of virtue so as to make any lasting impression. My example might have ruined many young men." This he thinks will excuse, nay sanctify any thing. "My letters are my greatest vindication." He employs the Christian religion, which he thinks a falsehood, and which he is afterwards to explode, as the mean for inviting Christians of every denomination, and gradually cajoling them, by clearing up their Christian doubts in succession, till he lands them in Deism; or, if he finds them unfit, and too religious, he gives them a *Sta bene*, and then laughs at the fears, or perhaps madness, in which he leaves them. Having got them this length, they are declared to be fit, and he receives them into the higher mysteries. But lest they should still shrink back, dazzled by the Pandemonian glare of Illumination which will now burst upon them, he exacts from them, for the first time, a bond of perseverance. But, as Philo says, there is little chance of tergiversation. The life and honour of most of the candidates are by this time in his hand. They have been long occupied in the vile and corrupting office of spies on all around them, and they are found fit for their present labours, because they have discharged this office to his satisfaction, by the reports which they have given in, containing stories of their neighbours, nay even of their own gang. They may be ruined in the world by disclosing these, either privately or publicly. A man who had once brought himself into this perilous situation durst not go back. He might have been left indeed in any degree of Illumination; and, if religion has not been quite eradicated from his mind, he must be in that condition of painful anxiety and doubt that makes him desperate, fit for the full operation of fanaticism, and he may be engaged *in the cause of God* "to commit all kind of wickedness with greediness." In this state of mind, a man shuts his eyes, and rushes on. Had Spartacus supposed that he was dealing with good men, his conduct would have been quite the reverse of all this. There is no occasion for this bond from a person convinced of the excellency of the Order. But he knew them to be unprincipled, and that the higher mysteries were so daring, that even some of such men would start at them. But they must not blab.

"Having thus got rid of Religion, Spartacus could with more safety bring into view the great aim of all his efforts—to rule the world by means of his Order. As the immediate mean for attaining this, he holds out the prospect of freedom from civil subordination. Perfect liberty and equality are interwoven with every thing; and the flattering thought is continually kept up, that "by the wise contrivance of this Order, the most complete knowledge is obtained of the real worth of every person; the Order will, *for its own sake*, and therefore *certainly*, place every man in that situation in which he can be most effective. The pupils are convinced that the Order *will* rule

rule the world. Every member therefore becomes a ruler." We all think ourſelves qualified to rule. The difficult taſk is to obey with propriety; but we are honeſtly generous in our proſpects of future command. It is therefore an alluring thought, both to good and bad men. By this lure the Order will ſpread. If they are active in inſinuating their members into offices, and in keeping out others, (which the private correſpondence ſhows to have been the caſe) they may have had frequent experience of their ſucceſs in gaining an influence on the world. This muſt whet their zeal. If Weiſhaupt was a ſincere Cosmo-polite, he had the pleaſure of ſeeing "his work proſpering in his hands."

"It ſurely needs little argument now to prove, that the Order of Illuminati had for its immediate object the aboliſhing of Chriſtianity, (at leaſt this was the intention of the founder) with the ſole view of overturning the civil government, by introducing univerſal diſſoluteneſs and profligacy of manners, and then getting the aſſiſtance of the corrupted ſubjects to overſet the throne."

(*To be continued.*)

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tions were immediately published, and were very unfavourable. The Order was said to abjure Christianity, and to refuse admission into the higher degrees to all who adhered to any of the three confessions. Sensual pleasures were restored to the rank they held in the Epicurean philosophy. Self-murder was justified on Stoical principles. In the Lodges death was declared an eternal sleep; patriotism and loyalty were called narrow-minded prejudices, and incompatible with universal benevolence; continual declamations were made on liberty and equality as the unalienable rights of man. But all this was denied by the Illuminati. By reading the trials of the candidates, and the obligations they came under, as given p. 108. et seq. the reader will judge how far the denial is well founded. The fair sex, to complete this diabolical plan, was to be brought into the conspiracy. There was found in the hand-writing of Zwack a project for a Sisterhood, in subserviency to the designs of the Illuminati. In it are the following passages: "It will be of great service, and procure us both much information *and money*, and will suit charmingly the taste of many of our truest members, who are lovers of the sex. It should consist of two classes, the virtuous, and the freer hearted, (i. e. those who fly out of the common track of prudish manners); they must not know of each other, and must be under the direction of men, but without knowing it. Proper books must be put into their hands, and such (but secretly) as are flattering to their passions."

There are, in the same hand-writing, Description of a strong box, which, if forced open, shall blow up and destroy its contents—Several receipts for procuring abortion—A composition which blinds or kills when spurted in the face. —A sheet, containing a receipt for sympathetic ink—Tea for procuring abortion—*Herbæ quæ habent qualitatem deleteram*—A method for filling a bed chamber with pestilential vapours—How to take off impressions of seals, so as to use them afterwards as seals—A collection of some hundreds of such impressions, with a list of their owners, princes, nobles, clergymen, merchants, &c.—A receipt *ad excitandum furorem uterinum*,—A manuscript entitled, "Better than Horus." It was afterwards printed and distributed at Leipsig fair, and is an attack and bitter satire on all religion. This is in the hand-writing of Ajax. As also a dissertation on suicide.—N. B. His sister-in-law threw herself from the top of a tower. There was also a set of portraits, or characters of eighty-five ladies in Munich; with recommendations of some of them for members of a Lodge of Sister Illuminatæ; also injunctions to all the Superiors to learn to write with both hands; and that they should use more than one cypher.

In proof of his positions, Professor Robison gives extracts from a number of letters which passed between the leaders of this association, Weishaupt, Bode, Marq. Constanza, &c. under the fictitious names of Spartacus, Philo, Cato, &c. to prevent detection. But passing over a great deal of curious and interesting information, we hasten to transcribe a few of the author's reflections on the detail he has given.

"The great aim professed by the Order is to *make men happy*; and the means professed to be employed, as the only and surely effective, is *making them good*; and this is to be brought about by *enlightening the mind*, and *freeing it from the dominion of superstition and prejudices*. This purpose is effected by its *producing a just and steady morality*. This done, and becoming universal, there can be little doubt but that the peace of society will be the consequence,—that government, subordination, and all the disagreeable coercions of civil governments will be unnecessary,—and that society may go on peaceably in a state of perfect liberty and equality.

"But surely it requires no angel from heaven to tell us, that if every man is virtuous, there will be no vice; and that there will be peace on earth, and good-will between man and man, whatever be the differences of rank and fortune; so that Liberty and Equality seem not to be the necessary consequences of this just Morality, nor necessary requisites for this national happiness. We may question, therefore, whether the illumination which makes this a necessary condition is a clear and a pure light. It may be a false glare, showing the object only on one side, tinged with partial colours, thrown on it by neighbouring objects. We see so much wisdom in the general plans of nature, that we are apt to think that there is the same in what relates to the human mind, and that

that the God of nature accomplishes his plans in this as well as in other instances. We are even disposed to think that human nature would suffer by it. The rational nature of man is not contented with meat and drink, and raiment, and shelter, but is also pleased with exerting many powers and faculties, and with gratifying many tastes, which could hardly have existence in a society where all are equal. We say that there can be no doubt but that the pleasure arising from the contemplation of the works of art, the pleasure of intellectual cultivation, the pleasure of mere ornament, are rational, distinguish man from a brute, and are so general, that there is hardly a mind so rude as not to feel them. Of all these, and of all the difficult sciences, all most rational, and in themselves most innocent, and most delightful to a cultivated mind, we should be deprived in a society where all are equal. No individual could give employment to the talents necessary for creating and improving these ornamental comforts of life. We are absolutely certain that, even in the most favourable situations on the face of the earth, the most untainted virtue in every breast could not raise man to that degree of cultivation that is possessed by citizens very low in any of the states of Europe; and in the situation of most countries we are acquainted with, the state of man would be much lower: for, at our very setting out, we must grant that the liberty and equality here spoken of must be complete; for there must not be such a thing as a farmer and his cottager. This would be as unjust, as much the cause of discontent, as the gentleman and the farmer.

"This scheme therefore seems contrary to the designs of our Creator, who has every where placed us in these situations of inequality that are here so much scouted, and has given us strong propensities by which we relish these enjoyments. We also find that they may be enjoyed in peace and innocence. And lastly, we imagine that the villain, who, in the station of a professor, would plunder a prince, would also plunder the farmer if he were his cottager. The illumination, therefore, that appears to have the best chance of making mankind happy is that which will teach us the morality which will respect the comforts of cultivated society, and teach us to protect the possessors in the innocent enjoyment of them; that will enable us to perceive and admire the taste and elegance of Architecture and Gardening, without any wish to sweep the gardens and their owner from off the earth, merely because he is their owner.

"We are therefore suspicious of this Illumination, and apt to ascribe this violent antipathy to princes and subordination to the very cause that makes true Illumination, and just morality proceeding from it, so necessary to public happiness, namely, the vice and injustice of those who cannot innocently have the command of those offensive elegancies of human life. Luxurious taste, keen desires, and unbridled passions, would prompt to all this; and this Illumination is, as we see, equivalent to them in effect. The aim of the order is not to enlighten the mind of man, and show him his moral obligations, and by the practice of his duties to make society peaceable, possession secure, and coercion unnecessary, to that all may be at rest and happy, even though all *were* equal; but to get rid of the coercion which must be employed in place of morality, that the innocent rich may be robbed with impunity by the idle and profligate poor. But to do this, an unjust casuistry must be employed in place of a just morality; and this must be defended or suggested, by misrepresenting the true state of man, and of his relation to the universe, and by removing the restrictions of religion, and giving a superlative value to all those constituents of human enjoyment, which true Illumination shows us to be but very small concerns of a rational and virtuous mind. The more closely we examine the principles and practice of the Illuminati, the more clearly do we perceive that this is the case. Their first and immediate aim is to get the possession of riches, power, and influence, without industry; and, to accomplish this, they want to abolish Christianity; and then dissolute manners and universal profligacy will procure them the adherence of all the wicked, and enable them to overturn all the civil governments of Europe; after which they will think of farther conquests, and extend their operations to the other quarters of the globe, till they have reduced mankind to the state of one undistinguishable chaotic mass.

"But this is too chimerical to be thought their real aim. Their founder,

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His MAJESTY's benevolent endeavours to reſtore to his People the bleſſings of a ſecure and honourable Peace, again repeated without ſucceſs, have again demonſtrated, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, the determined and perſevering hoſtility of the Government of France, in whoſe unprovoked aggreſſion the War originated, and by whoſe boundleſs and deſtructive ambition it is ſtill prolonged. And while by the courſe of theſe tranſactions, continued proof have been afforded to all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, of his anxious and unremitting ſolicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the ſame time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the ſpirit by which the Councils of France are ſtill actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majeſty could not but feel how much the means of Peace had been obſtructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had ſo repeatedly thrown in the way of every Negotiation. Nevertheleſs, on the very firſt appearance of circumſtances in ſome degree more favourable to the intereſts of humanity, the ſame ardent deſire for the eaſe and happineſs of his ſubjects, induced his Majeſty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of War: Thus availing himſelf of every opening which could in any manner lead to ſecure an Honourable Peace, and conſulting equally the wiſhes of his own heart, and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New obſtacles were immediately interpoſed by thoſe who ſtill directed the Councils of France, and who, amidſt the general deſire for Peace, which they could not at that time openly diſclaim, ſtill retained the power of fruſtrating the wiſhes of their own country, of counteracting his Majeſty's benevolent intentions, and of obſtructing that reſult which was ſo neceſſary for the happineſs of both nations. Difficulties of form were ſtudiouſly created; modes of Negotiation were inſiſted upon, the moſt inconſiſtent with their own conduct in every other inſtance; the ſame ſpirit appeared in every ſtep which was taken by them; and while the moſt unwarranted inſinuations were thrown out, and the moſt unfounded reproaches brought forward, the eſtabliſhed cuſtoms and uſages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purpoſely departed from, even in the ſimpleſt acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the Negotiations. All theſe things his Majeſty determined to diſregard; not as being inſenſible of their purport and tendency, not unmindful of the importance of theſe points, in the public intercourſe of great and independent nations; but reſolving to defeat the object of theſe artifices, and to ſuffer no ſubordinate or inferior conſideration to impede, on his part, the diſcuſſion of the weighty and extenſive intereſts on which the termination of the War muſt neceſſarily depend.

He directed his Miniſter to repair to France, furniſhed with the moſt ample powers, and inſtructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed propoſal and plan of Peace, reduced into the ſhape of a regular Treaty, juſt and moderate in its principles, embracing all the intereſts concerned, and extending to every ſubject connected with the reſtoration of public tranquility. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very firſt conference, was accompanied by ſuch explanations, as fully ſtated and detailed the utmoſt extent of his Majeſty's views, and at the ſame time gave ample room for the examination of every diſputed point, for mutual arrangement and conceſſion, and for reciprocal facilities ariſing out of the progreſs of fair diſcuſſion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majeſty's enemies oppoſes the moſt ſtriking contraſt. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained: No ſtatement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any Peace with theſe kingdoms. Their pretenſions have aways been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, diſtinct from the main object of the Negotiation, and accompanied, in every inſtance, with an expreſs reſerve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in purſuance of this ſyſtem, the Plenipotentiaries of the enemy propoſed for ſeparate diſcuſſion in their firſt conferences with his Majeſty's

jeſty's Miniſter, were at once frivolous and offenſive: none of them productive of any ſolid advantage to France, but all calculated to raiſe new obſtacles in the way of Peace. And to theſe demands was ſoon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its ſubſtance extravagant, and ſuch as could originate only in the moſt determined and inveterate hoſtility. The principle of mutual compenſation, before expreſsly admitted by common conſent as the juſt and equitable baſis of Negotiation, was now diſclaimed; every idea of moderation or reaſon, every appearance of juſtice, was diſregarded; and a conceſſion was required from his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indiſpenſable condition of Negotiation, which muſt at once have ſuperſeded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions ſo large a portion of her conqueſts, and affecting to have deprived herſelf, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating theſe valuable additions of territory, did not ſcruple to demand from his Majeſty the abſolute and unconditional ſurrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the preſent war, either from France or from her allies. She required that the power of Great Britain ſhould be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominions was extended to a degree almoſt unparalleled in hiſtory. She inſiſted, that in proportion to the increaſe of danger, the means of reſiſtance ſhould be diminiſhed; and that his Majeſty ſhould give up, without compenſation, and into the hands of his enemies, the neceſſary defences of his poſſeſſions, and the future ſafeguards of his empire.—Nor was even this demand brought forward as conſtituting the terms of Peace, but the price of Negotiation; as the condition on which alone his Majeſty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were ſtill reſerved, and to what greater ſacrifices theſe unprecedented conceſſions of honour and ſafety were to lead.

Whatever were the impreſſions which ſuch a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of Negotiation. In rejecting without a moment's heſitation a demand which could have been made for no other reaſon than becauſe it was inadmiſſible, his Majeſty, from the fixed reſolution to avail himſelf of every chance of bringing the Negotiation to a favourable iſſue, directed that an opening ſhould ſtill be left for treating on reaſonable and equal grounds, ſuch as might become the dignity of his Crown, and the rank and ſtation in Europe in which it has pleaſed the Divine Providence to place the Britiſh nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was ſtrongly expreſſive of the benevolence of his intentions; and it appeared for ſome time to have prepared the way for that reſult which has been the uniform object of all his meaſures. Two months elapſed after his Majeſty had unequivocally and definitively refuſed to comply with the unreaſonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the Negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly diſclaimed: Aſſurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promiſes were continually repeated, that his Majeſty's explicit and detailed propoſals ſhould at length be anſwered by that which could alone evince a real diſpoſition to negotiate with ſincerity, by the delivery of a Counter-project, of a nature tending to facilitate the concluſion of peace; and the long delays of the French Government in executing theſe promiſes were excuſed and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for thoſe ſacrifices, on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the Negotiation. Week after week paſſed over in the repetition of theſe ſolemn engagements on the part of his Majeſty's enemies. His deſire for Peace induced him to wait for their completion with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect that his Miniſter ſhould at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the condition on which his enemies were diſpoſed to terminate the war.

It was in this ſtage of the buſineſs that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new Plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promiſe that their arrival ſhould facilitate and expedite the work of Peace.

To

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

TO DESPONDENCY.

By E. S. J.

Author of "William and Ellen."

AVAUNT, the ſmile of youthful folly,
Since life hath loſt all charms for me;
Come ſullen midnight melancholly,
And come thou dark Deſpondency.

How rugged is the black brown brow
Of midnight horror glooming drear;
With ſhagged locks impending low,
O'er deadly nightſhade blooming near.

How fitted for deſponding fate,
Yon wildly winding walks along;
Or ſeeking thro' the church-yard late,
The hoary moſs-grown graves among.

Yon Widow lately paſs'd them through,
With tear-worn eye and palid look;
With dark deſpair ſhe's ſinking low,
By yonder willow of the brook.

To her no charms the dimpling ſtream,
Where once the ſmiling man ſhe paſs'd;
All, all is fled! and like a dream,
And all thy hopes with ſorrow daſh'd.

Still, ſtill ſhe views the cheerleſs wave,
The wave relentleſs was to thee;
For low ſhe lies in her wet grave,
All under the willow tree.

THE SOLDIER's RETURN.

By the late ROBERT BURNS.

Air—The Mill, Mill O!

WHEN wild war's deadly blaſt was blawn,
And gentle peace returning,
And eyes again with pleaſure beam'd,
That had been blear'd with mourning:

I left the lines, and tented field,
Where lang I'd been a lodger,
My humble knapſack, a' my wealth,
A poor but honeſt Soldier.

A leal light heart beat in my breaſt,
My hand unſtain'd wi' plunder;
And for fair Scotia, hame again,
I cheery on did wander.

I thought upon the banks o' Coil,
I thought upon my Nancy,
I thought upon her witching ſmile
That caught my youthful fancy.

At

At length I reach'd the bonny glen,
Where early life I ſported,
I paſt the mill, and tryſting thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted.

Wha ſpied I but mine ain dear maid
Down by her mother's dwelling!
And turn'd me round to hide the flood
That in my een was ſwelling.

Wi' alter'd voice, quoth I, ſweet laſs,
Sweet as yon hawthorn bloſſom,
O! happy, happy may he be,
That's dearest to thy boſom.

My purſe is light, I've far to gang,
Fain wad I be thy lodger;
I've ſerv'd my King and country lang,
Take pity on a Soldier.

She wiſtfully ſhe gaz'd on me,
And lovelier grew than ever;
Quo' ſhe, a Soldier ance I lo'ed,
Forget him I ſhall never.

Our humble cot, and hamely fare
Ye freely ſhall partake o't,
That gallant badge, the dear cockade,
Ye're welcome for the ſake o't.

She gaz'd—ſhe redden'd like a roſe,
Syne pale like ony lily,
She ſank within mine arms, and cried,
Art thou mine ain dear Willie?

By him who made yon ſun and ſky,
By whom true love's regarded,
I am the man!—and thus may ſtill
True lovers be rewarded.

The wars are o'er, and I'm come hame,
And find thee ſtill true hearted;
Tho' poor in gear, we're rich in love,
And mair we'ſe ne'er be parted.

Quo' ſhe, my grandſire left me gowd,
A mailin' pleniſh'd fairly:
Come then, my faithful Soldier lad,
Thou'rt welcome to it dearly!

For gold the merchant ploughs the main,
The farmer ploughs the manor;
But glory is the Soldier's prize,
The Soldier's wealth is honour.

The brave poor Soldier ne'er deſpiſe,
Nor count him as a ſtranger;
Remember, he's his country's ſtay,
In day and hour of danger.

THE FEMALE EXILE.

BY MRS CHARLOTTE SMITH.

NOVEMBER's chill blaſt on the rough beach is howling,
The ſurge breaks afar, and then foams to the ſhore,
Dark clouds o'er the ſea gather heavy and ſcowling,
And the white cliffs re-echo the wild wintry roar.

Beneath that chalk rock, a fair ſtranger reclining
Has found on damp ſea-weed a cold lonely ſeat;
Her eyes fill'd with tears, and her heart with repining,
She ſtarts at the billows that burſt at her feet.

There, day after day, with an anxious heart heaving,
She watches the waves where they mingle with air;
For the ſail which, alas! all her fond hopes deceiving,
May bring only tidings to add to her care.

Looſe ſtream to wild winds thoſe fair flowing treſſes,
Once woven with garlands of gay ſummer flowers;
Her dreſs unregarded beſpeaks her diſtreſſes,
And beauty is blighted by grief's heavy hours.

Her innocent children unconſcious of ſorrow,
To ſeek the gloſs'd ſhell or the crimſon weed ſtray,
Amus'd with the preſent, they heed not to-morrow,
Nor think of the ſtorm that is gathering to-day.

The gilt, fairy ſhip, with its ribbon-ſail ſpreading,
They launch on the ſalt-pool the tide left behind;
Ah! victims—for whom *their* ſad mother is dreading
The multiplied mis'ries that wait on mankind!

To fair fortune born, ſhe beholds them, with anguiſh,
Now wand'rers with her on a once hoſtile ſoil,
Perhaps doom'd for life in chill penury to languiſh,
Or abject dependence, or ſoul-cruſhing toil.

But the ſea-boat, her hopes and her terrors renewing,
O'er the dim grey horizon now faintly appears;
She flies to the quay, dreading tidings of ruin,
All breathleſs with haſte, half-expiring with fears.

Poor mourner!—I would that my fortune had left me
The means to alleviate the woes I deplore;
But like thine, my hard fate has of affluence bereft me,
I can warm the cold heart of the wretched no more.

STATE

To renew, in a ſhape ſtill more offenſive than before, the inadmiſſible demand ſo long abandoned, was the firſt act of theſe new meſſengers of Peace. And ſuch was now the undiſguiſed impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all proſpect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the King's Plenipotentiary, at the appointed place of Negotiation, was made by them to depend on immediate compliance with a condition which his Court had, two months before, explicitly refuſed, and concerning which no farther diſcuſſion had ſince occurred. His reply was ſuch as the occaſion required; and he immediately received a poſitive and written order to depart from France.

The ſubſequent conduct of his Majeſty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added freſh inſult to this unexampled outrage. The inſurmountable obſtacles which they threw in the way of Peace were accompanied with an oſtentatious profeſſion of the moſt pacific diſpoſitions. In cutting off the means of Negotiation they ſtill pretend to retain the ſtrongeſt deſire to negotiate: In ordering the King's Miniſter to quite their country, they profeſſed the hope of his immediate return to it: And in renewing their former inadmiſſible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a ſpeedy and favourable anſwer. Yet before any anſwer could arrive, they publiſhed a Declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's Miniſter, and attempting, as in every former inſtance, to aſcribe to the conduct of Great Britain the diſappointment of the general wiſh of Peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of War. The ſame attempt has been prolonged in ſubſequent communications, equally inſidious and illuſory, by which they have obviouſly intended to furniſh the colour and empty pretence of a wiſh for Peace, while they have ſtill ſtudiouſly and obſtinately perſiſted in evading every ſtep which could lead to the ſucceſs of any Negotiation; have continued to inſiſt on the ſame inadmiſſible and extravagant Preliminary, and have uniformly with-held all explanation, either on the particulars of the propoſals of Peace ſo long ſince delivered by his Majeſty's Miniſter, or on any other terms on which they were themſelves ready to conclude: And this in the vain hope, that it could be poſſible by any artifice to diſguiſe the truth of theſe tranſactions, or that any exerciſe of power, however deſpotic, could prevent ſuch facts from being known, felt, and underſtood even in France itſelf.

To France, to Europe, and to the world, it muſt be manifeſt, that the French Government, (while they perſiſt in their preſent ſentiments), leave his Majeſty without an alternative, unleſs he were prepared to ſurrender and ſacrifice to the undiſguiſed ambition of his enemies the honour of his Crown and the ſafety of his Dominions. It muſt be manifeſt, that, inſtead of ſhewing, on their part, any inclination to meet his Majeſty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themſelves to ſtate any terms (however exhorbitant), on which they were ready to conclude Peace. They have aſked as a preliminary (and in the form the moſt arrogant and offenſive), conceſſions which the comparative ſituations of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any ſtage of Negotiation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated profeſſions; and which, nevertheleſs, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outſet; reſerving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, freſh demands, encreaſing in proportion to every new conceſſion.

On the other hand, the terms propoſed by his Majeſty have been ſtated in the moſt clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The diſcuſſion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of Peace, has been, on his Majeſty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promiſed by the French Plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the Negotiation is not therefore to be aſcribed to any pretenſions (however inadmiſſible), urged *as the Price of Peace*; not to any ultimate difference *on terms*, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the conteſt, and to purſue, at all hazards, their hoſtile deſigns againſt the proſperity and ſafety of theſe kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his Majeſty's earneſt wiſhes and endeavours to reſtore Peace to his ſubjects muſt be fruitleſs. But his ſentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious

anxious expectation to the moment when the Government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by that fresh success which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude Peace on the same moderate and equitable terms which he has before proposed: The rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the War be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious but a sacred and indispensible duty to fulfil: He will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a War, so destructive in its progress, and so burdensome even in its success; he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will still be extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to repel with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British Empire: All the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home; and, above all, that Constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

Westminster, Oct. 25. 1797.

[The Correspondence relative to the Negotiation at Lille, in next Number.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 2. This day Parliament met, in terms of their adjournment. About three o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state, and delivered the following most gracious speech from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is matter of great concern to Me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ since I last met you in Parliament, to restore to My Subjects the blessings of Peace on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

The Declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other Papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on My part, which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of Peace; and that the long delay, and final rupture of the Negotiation, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, and unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition, of those with whom we have to contend, and above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your councils, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

Com-

Compelled, as we are, by the moſt evident neceſſity, to perſevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more juſt and pacific ſpirit ſhall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the ſatisfaction of knowing that we poſſeſs means and reſources proportioned to the objects which are at ſtake.

During the period of hoſtilities, and under the unavoidable preſſure of accumulated burdens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national induſtry has been extended, and our commerce has ſurpaſſed its former limits.

The public ſpirit of My People has been eminently diſplayed. My troops of every deſcription have acquired freſh claims to the eſteem and admiration of their country. And the repeated ſucceſſes of My Navy over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the ſignal and deciſive Victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of My Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

No event could be attended with more important and beneficial conſequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which, in the courſe of the preſent War, have raiſed to a pitch, hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

I have directed the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. The ſtate of the War, joined to the happy conſequences of our recent ſucceſs, will, I truſt, admit of ſome diminution of expence, conſiſtently with the vigorous efforts which our ſituation indiſpenſibly requires. In conſidering what may be the beſt mode of defraying the heavy expence which will ſtill be unavoidable, you will, I am perſuaded, bear in mind that the preſent criſis preſents every motive to animate you to the moſt effectual and ſpirited exertions; the true value of any temporary ſacrifices, which you may find neceſſary for this purpoſe, can only be eſtimated by comparing them with the importance of ſupporting effectually our Public Credit; and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent deſire for the concluſion of Peace on ſafe and honourable terms, we poſſeſs the Means, as well as the Determination, to ſupport with vigour this arduous conteſt, as long as it may be neceſſary, for maintaining the Safety, Honour, and Independence of theſe kingdoms.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

After the experience I have had of your Loyalty and Attachment to Me, and of your anxious regard for the intereſt of My ſubjects, I have only to recommend to you a perſeverance in the ſame principles and conduct.

"The events of every day muſt more and more impreſs you with a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings which we derive from our civil and religious eſtabliſhments, and which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed us among all the nations of Europe. Theſe bleſſings can alone be preſerved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repelling with promptitude every attempt to diſturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate, that happy Conſtitution which we inherit from our anceſtors, on which the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of My Subjects eſſentially depend."

Several new Peers were then ſworn in; after which the Lord Chancellor read the ſpeech as delivered from the throne by his Majeſty.

The Earl of Glaſgow then roſe. He contended that the Houſe would be wanting in their duty to their King and country, unleſs they ſupported the addreſs which he had now the honour of moving. If ever there was a mild and beneficent Sovereign, ſincerely intereſted for the welfare of his people, it was the Monarch by whom we were at preſent governed, which circumſtance added greatly to the high ſentiment of duty to which he alluded. In examining his Majeſty's gracious ſpeech, and the public Declaration to all Europe by which it was preceded, it was moſt clearly apparent that he had all along been actuated by principles of juſtice and moderation. Theſe documents pointed out, in a much better way than he could do, the malignant and inſidious conduct of the enemy throughout the whole of the war: their ambitious views, unprovoked aggreſſion, and ultimate declaration of war. This conduct it was, on their part, which left it no longer in his Majeſty's power to indulge his beneficent intentions towards peace. Every part of the enemy's conduct, ſince the declaration of war, was actuated by the ſame principles and diſpoſitions. His Majeſty had, however, loſt no opportunity in the courſe of this unfortunate conteſt of proving the pacific intentions by which he had always

been actuated. On every occaſion that preſented itſelf, he had with the moſt pure and honourable views renewed attempts to reſtore the bleſſings of peace. In purſuit of this deſirable object, he had gone as far as was compatible with the ſafety of his people, and the dignity of his crown. Much as that auſpicious event was to be deſired, he yet hoped there was ſpirit and reſolution enough in the country not to look for, or accept it, at the price of the honour and independence of the empire. It was his Majeſty who originally propoſed a treaty of peace to the enemy. It was he alſo, after that firſt treaty was abruptly terminated, who took the firſt opportunity of renewing it, and in the progreſs of this latter negotiation, he had, with the moſt earneſt ſolicitude for that event, directed his Miniſter to continue at Liſle as long as it was poſſible, namely, till a poſitive order from the Directory obliged him to return. What in fact was the avowed ſtate of the negotiation ſo lately terminated? The enemy required a reſtitution of all the conquests made by the valour of our arms, and this not as the price of peace, but as the condition of further treaty. What however was the relative ſituation of the contending parties, when this arrogant and unjuſtifiable pretenſion on the part of the enemy was advanced? Was it in a moment of humiliation, defeat, and diſgrace, that the enemy dared to bring forward their inſolent demands? No; it was in the full career of conqueſt that theſe propoſitions were advanced! They were even perſiſted in after the late unexampled victory by ſea, which had crowned our naval arms with ſuch everlaſting glory. But whilſt we could command ſuch heroic efforts of valour, and our own proweſs and reſources, we ſhould, under Divine Providence, firmly determine to rely on them, and diſcharge for ever from our minds the thought of a mean and inſecure compromiſe with an inſolent and inſidious foe. He apologiſed for having taken up ſo much of their Lordſhips time, and concluded with moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech, juſt delivered from the Throne."

The addreſs, as uſual, was an echo to the ſpeech, admitting the facts, and adopting the principles contained in it.—The motion was then read by the Lord Chancellor from the woolſack.

Lord Gwydir ſeconded the motion in a ſpeech principally confined to the condemnation of the ambition of the French, and a review of the ſpirit and reſources of this country to contend againſt it.

Lord Fitzwilliam agreed with the two Noble Lords in the propriety of proſecuting the war with vigour, in the inordinate ambition of the French Directory, and in their inveteracy to this country; and being of this opinion, was the reaſon of his objection to a paſſage in the addreſs; and ſince they agreed in principle, he hoped to have their ſupport in an amendment he ſhould propoſe. To induce them and the Houſe to this, his Lordſhip went into a ſpeech of conſiderable length, to prove that no peace could be ſafely made with France until there was a reſtoration of monarchy there. He conſidered that paſſage in a former ſpeech of his Majeſty, which admitted that a form of government was eſtabliſhed in France, promiſing to be capable of maintaining the relative engagements for peace with other countries, as the cauſe from whence the treaty of Udina had ſprung, and we had loſt our ally. It was not ſufficient for him, he ſaid, that they had kept their conditions with the King of Pruſſia, if that was the fact, or that they might now create a Jacobinical Emperor; for that they had not kept their faith, he would inſtance their conduct at Avignon, Geneva, and Venice; and the ſame line of conduct would be experienced by every country which formed any treaty with them, whenever it ſuited their convenience or intereſt. Condemning, therefore, as he did, any negotiation with ſuch a ſet of beings, he could not aſſent to that part of the addreſs which thanked his Majeſty for the late negotiations, but moved to have that omitted, and propoſed other words, for carrying on the war in general terms, to be inſerted in its ſtead.

Lord Grenville perfectly coincided with the Noble Earl in the greateſt part of his ſpeech, and did not think he could do better than to deſire to impreſs it upon the Houſe. The ambition of the enemy, their inveteracy and determination, if poſſible, to ruin this country, had long been manifeſted; but he muſt differ from the Noble Earl, when he ſays that they had not now a government with which a treaty might be made; and, whenever he ſaw them inclined to make a peace

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upon juſt and equitable terms, he ſhould not fear to enter into a negotiation; but while they perſevered in ſuch haughty demands as they had lately made, not as the baſis of the treaty, but as the condition upon which the treaty was to be purchaſed, he ſhould continue to adviſe their rejection; indeed, he conſidered them only as a pretence for putting a final rupture to the negotiation. Such being our ſituation, he truſted for a continuance of that ſpirit which had hitherto actuated the people at large, and which had ſhown a diſpoſition not to loſe the bleſſings of the happy conſtitution under which we lived for any temporary inconvenience; and he had firm hopes that they would continue in that mind, notwithſtanding the daily attempts which were made to perſuade them to the contrary. His Lordſhip then alluded to our naval victories, and denied that Miniſters were pledged by a proclamation, of which Lord Fitzwilliam read a part, not to make peace with France until the reſtoration of monarchy, but merely that ſuch a caſe would be moſt beneficial to Europe.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne ſaid, he felt himſelf called upon to come forward on an occaſion like the preſent, which he muſt regard, in common with every Noble Lord, as one of the moſt momentous and important—he regretted the abſence of certain Peers at his ſide of the Houſe, who, he ſaid, no doubt were juſtified to themſelves in keeping aloof from Parliamentary diſcuſſion. The thoughts of every man were free—in this point he differed from them, deeming, that from a ſtrong junction of public men alone the country could be ſaved. He ſet out with commenting on the recent declaration of his Majeſty—of which he would ſay, that he believed part of it to be ſtrictly true; namely, that which aſſerted the animoſity of France towards this country: For he believed that they were not only alienated from but hoſtilized to this kingdom. It ſtruck him with ſurpriſe what thoſe abundant reſources and means were which the country was aſſerted to poſſeſs, for carrying on the conteſt. It would be well if they were pointed out by thoſe Peers who made the aſſertion, and their exiſtence proved by the evidence of figures. One thing he was certain of, that all preceding politicians, and it would be ſeen in upwards of 200 tracts of reputation, that this country could never carry on a war advantageouſly without an ally. Where were our allies now? If the Emperor was conſidered to be Jacobinized, he feared his Pruſſian Majeſty would be found ſo too, in his unwillingneſs to join his arms with ours againſt France. In what condition now was our loan with the Emperor? Where were thoſe vaunted reſources? By what he underſtood, the flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce would not be inſiſted on. He feared our only reſource would be found in that *vis animi* which was ſtill preſerved in invalids, and ſometimes recovered them when given over by bungling phyſicians. In this criſis, every public man was called upon to give his beſt opinion and ideas, and this he declared he would do with ſincerity; and whatever might be thought, he would not adviſe as a Jacobin or a Frenchman. He would recommend, as the means moſt likely to ſave us, (but ſuch advice he did not expect would be taken)—*A change of Miniſters.* This would be the cleareſt conviction we could offer the enemy of a radical change in the principles and ſyſtem of our government, and be the moſt likely means to evince our ſincerity in wiſhing for an adequate and ſecure peace. He would conſider, for a moment, how a member of the French Directory would reaſon—He would conſider that his country had utterly ſubdued all its enemies except one *obſtinate nation*, which ſtill held out: and though it proffered peace, and negotiated, yet at that very moment its government held out expreſſions of deteſtation and hatred of the French nation: Not only this, but negotiated at the ſame moment offenſive alliances with other powers againſt her. What muſt a French ruler think of the ſincerity of our government under ſuch circumſtances? With reſpect to what tranſpired of the late negotiation, it appeared we were tenacious of thoſe places we had conquered. But he really did not conſider our acquiſitions to be of that value as to juſtify a further continuance of the war;—they were certainly unequal to thoſe millions, and to the multitude of lives which their retention muſt coſt; nor did he conſider them locally as of much importance. In the preſent circumſtances, a defenſive war was the utmoſt we ſhould look to; and by a fair, open, and manly line of conduct, proffering peace with ſincerity,

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we might regain the good opinion of the great powers on the continent, and perhaps eventually unite them in a ſtrong defenſive alliance againſt the over-grown power of the French empire. His Lordſhip then adverted to the domeſtic meaſures of government, and in this view the affairs of Ireland took the lead. The Noble Marquis then proceeded to arraign in detail the line of domeſtic policy purſued by Miniſters, and concluded by expreſſing his diſapprobation of the leading features of the addreſs.

Lord Malgrave contended, that the inferences and poſitions of the Noble Marquis were, for the moſt part, fallacious, and ill-grounded. He entertained none of thoſe gloomy apprehenſions which were ſo apparent in that Noble Lord's mind; he did not conſider the defection of our allies as a ground for deſpondency; he was aware that many able politicians ſtrongly inculcated the neceſſity of continental alliance; but it by no means followed, that in no circumſtance could we act without them;—ſuch a poſition was unfounded in point of argument as well as in fact: The hiſtory of the country ſhewed it had frequently made great and ſucceſsful ſtruggles unſupported by allies. He relied implicitly on the native energy of the country, and the ſtrength of its reſources, the ſpirit and patriotiſm of its inhabitants, the gallantry of its armies, and, above all, upon its glorious and invincible navy. Theſe were conſiderations that ſhould chace away all gloomy ideas, and bid us not deſpond.

Lord Spencer gave notice that, he ſhould move the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Duncan, and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory, and moved that their Lordſhips be ſummoned. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 2. A three o'clock the Black Rod ſummoned the attendance of the Houſe in the Houſe of Lords, and hear his Majeſty's ſpeech delivered from the Throne.

Mr Speaker and about twenty members preſent attended accordingly.

The Speaker, on his return, acquainted the Houſe that he had been in the Houſe of Peers, to hear his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech read from the throne, a copy of which, to prevent miſtakes, he had procured. (Mr Speaker then read the ſpeech from the chair, for a copy of which ſee the Houſe of Lords.)

Mr W. Bootle roſe to move an addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſpeech. He began by ſtating, in confident terms, a hope that whatever difference of opinion had hitherto obtained in the Houſe on the juſtice and neceſſity of the war at its commencement, or on the mode of conducting it, gentlemen would be unanimous in conveying to the foot of the throne their determination to co-operate with his Majeſty's Miniſters, in maintaining and defending the honour, the liberties, and the independence of the country. This hope, or rather conviction, the Hon. Member founded on the declaration of "his Majeſty's benevolent endeavours to reſtore to his people the bleſſings of a ſecure and honourable peace," contraſted with "the determined and perſevering hoſtility of the government of France, in which unprovoked aggreſſion the war originated, and by whoſe boundleſs and deſtructive ambition it is ſtill prolonged, with a view to deſtroy at once whatever has contributed to the proſperity of the Britiſh Empire; all the channels of its induſtry, and all the ſources of its power; its ſecurity from abroad; its tranquillity at home; and, above all, that conſtitution on which depends the undiſturbed enjoyment of its laws, religion, and liberties." After expatiating on the brilliancy and importance of the late naval victory over the Dutch, he concluded by moving the addreſs in its uſual manner.

Mr Drummond roſe to ſecond the motion. At no period was an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty more proper. On the one hand they ſaw his ardent deſire to reſtore peace; and on the other the firmneſs with which his Majeſty had reſiſted the extravagant demands of the enemy. None could lament more ſincerely than himſelf that he had not now to congratulate the Houſe on a ceſſation of hoſtilities which had ſo long convulſed all Europe. The evils of war were felt and lamented; but the blame was not imputable to his Majeſty, or his Miniſters, but ſolely to the inſatiable ambition of the enemy, in which they have ſo long, ſo uniformly, and ſo oſtentatiouſly perſevered. It was not his intention to recapitulate the various meaſures which had been adopted by our government with a view to obtain the bleſſings of peace, ever ſince our enemies aſſum-

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ed the ſemblance of a regular government; nor would he contraſt them with the conduct of any enemy, varying and riſing in their demands—the haughty ſpirit and contumelious language of their rulers, manifeſted during the negotiation at Paris, the inſincerity of their profeſſions of peace, proved from the conduct of their Commiſſioner at Lille. On the part of this country, during the pending negotiations, juſtice, moderation, and forbearance had taken the lead, whilſt the conduct of the enemy had been inſincere and trifling, and their demands extravagant, without any principle of reciprocity. If the rights of individuals were equal in the eyes of the laws, ſurely the rights of nations ought to be not leſs ſo in the eyes of the world. Not ſatisfied with having ſubjugated Flanders and laid waſte the plains of Germany, and eſtabliſhed two new republics, they inſiſt that England ſhould renounce its conqueſts, and lay itſelf, together with its laurels, at the feet of France. What! ſhall England ſubmit to loſe its independence and forget its ſpirit? Shall France inſult its Ambaſſador, and dictate peace in more than the lofty language of the ancient Romans, and that at a time when her finances are exhauſted, her navy humbled, and her commerce almoſt annihilated? We might bid defiance to their threats. The victories of Howe, Bridport, St Vincent, and Duncan, he truſted, would enſure our ſecurity. He did not wiſh to miſrepreſent the ſituation of this country—it was ſerious and intereſting; ſerious, as we had to contend with men who ſeemed unwilling to recognize principles that had hitherto been acknowledged by the powers of Europe, and intereſting, becauſe ſo much depended on the iſſue, and on the firmneſs of this country, in putting forth its energy and reſources. Should our enemies refuſe to treat on fair and moderate terms, this country was called on to oppoſe their freſh aggreſſions with all the ardour which become lovers of liberty, and their free conſtitution.

Mr Bryan Edwards ſaid, that, however invidious it might appear in an humble individual like himſelf to obtrude himſelf on ſuch an occaſion to the notice of the Houſe, he muſt riſe, on the preſent momentous occaſion, to deliver his ſentiments, which he could not reſiſt. Were an apology neceſſary, he would ſay, they were the ſentiments of an unbiaſſed mind, unconnected with party, and uninfluenced by any hope or expectation of miniſterial favour. There was not a man who more cordially concurred than he did in that part of the addreſs which referred to the victory obtained over the Dutch. It was, indeed, a proud day for England, and muſt convince our enemies, that the poiſon of diſſatisfaction had not pervaded the maſs, but that Britiſh ſeamen were ſtill "Hearts of Oak," and "Sons of Thunder," deſtined to carry the Britiſh flag triumphant over the ocean. But concurring as he did in that part of the Addreſs, he ſaid, he muſt alſo agree with the general opinion without doors, that Parliament was never convened at a period more perilous, and big with danger; the country engaged in a war, bloody and expenſive beyond example; the people diſcontented; divided amongſt ourſelves; Ireland, in a great meaſure, only kept from rebellion by the terror of military execution; and when he read the account of the late gallant victory, he could not help lamenting the fate of many of the brave men who had atchieved it; it was impoſſible to read ſuch accounts without ſhuddering; it was the regiſter of a ſlaughter-houſe, and the muſter-roll of death. The war had already coſt this nation, in four years, 200 millions, and ſacrificed the lifes of 200,000 human beings. Under theſe circumſtances, he would aſk, What does the King's ſpeech hold out? Relief to the people of Ireland? Relief from the burden of taxes? Indemnity for the paſt, or ſecurity for the future? Or any hopes of peace at any future period? No. But it leads us to expect new victims to ambition, more widows made deſolate, and children made fatherleſs. It may be aſked, *cui bono?*—to what purpoſe ſuch repreſentations as theſe? Theſe miſeries are inevitable where peace cannot be obtained; and he might be told, that government had made two efforts with this view. But he would infiſt, that when Lord Malmeſbury was ſent to Paris, miniſtry was not ſincere in its deſire after peace. Mr Edwards ſaid, that when this miſſion was announced in the Houſe, he was a new member, and being a new member, he then thought miniſters ſincere—but he had ſince ſeen that Lord Malmeſbury went fettered in his inſtructions, and that he had broken off the negotiations,

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and ſacrificed the intereſt of this country to that of the Emperor. This, he ſtated, was the cauſe of the firſt failure. But, allowing that miniſters were ſincere, and that Lord Malmeſbury had been diſmiſſed with contumely, he thought no annals could be produced where a great nation had ever ſo committed itſelf, and acted ſo meanly, as to ſend the ſame man back to aſk the renewal of negotiation from thoſe who had once treated him ſo baſely. When Lord Malmeſbury returned under ſuch circumſtances, it was natural for France to demand the reſtoration of all our conqueſts, however much ſuch demands were inſolent, galling, and prepoſterous. It had been better if Lord Malmeſbury had been empowered to make ſuch a ſurrender, than to have it demanded of us. As to our conqueſts, one excepted, the reſt were not worth one campaign, not worth the holding. The Cape, inſtead of being a benefit, would prove a burden; Trincomale, unleſs the whole iſland of Ceylon was added, was not worth retaining, and would coſt two millions to fortify the harbour. Were this country to take all the Weſt-India Iſlands, St Domingo included, what would it do with them? —The other iſlands had been ceded to this country at the peace of 1763, and the French inhabitants had been permitted to retain their eſtates; yet, notwithſtanding that long period, they had taken the firſt opportunity to revolt, and to inſtigate the negroes to rebel and cut the throats of their maſters. Governor Home and other Britiſh had been maſſacred by Fedon, at the inſtigation, and by the invitation, of thoſe men who had enjoyed their eſtates for thirty years. Is it for ſuch men as theſe that this country was now to fight? Were the iſlands conquered, it would be a barren territory, and muſt be peopled from hence, and, after all, they muſt be ſurrendered at laſt; for this country had a deadly enemy to combat with in thoſe iſlands; the hand of Omnipotence was lifted up; every field became a churchyard; the air was filled with peſtilence, and the earth cimented with blood. With regard to St Domingo, it was as impoſſible to make a conqueſt of that iſland, as of territories in the moon; an iſland above 400 miles in length, and 160 in breadth: If it could have been conquered, the zeal and abilities of Montalembert, Simcoe, &c. would have atchieved it, but their exertions were in vain, the inhabitants of that country were hoſtile to the laws of this country. He wiſhed mens minds to be prepared for the worſt, and to reſt aſſured, that whenever peace came, thoſe conqueſts muſt be reſtored, for they were of no value. He would again repeat, that the meaneſt ſubmiſſions, and repeated ſolicitations, to an inſolent enemy, was not the way to obtain peace with ſuch an enemy. He had alſo to remark, that whilſt adminiſtration was carrying on a negotiation, it was charged with a conſpiracy for overturning the government with which it was negotiating. The charge had been made, and the King's ſpeech did not contradict it. To other cauſes of diſcontent, the country had ſeen Parliament diſgraced by the addition of Peers, whoſe abilities and ſervices did not entitle them to ſuch diſtinctions. Ireland was kept in ſubjection only by the terror of the ſword; and in this country, the people were only unanimous in complaining of taxes. He ſaw calamities hanging over this kingdom, from which nothing could ſave us but death. He had thought it his duty to expreſs theſe opinions; at the ſame time he had no motion to make, but he wiſhed the people to know their ſituation. The only hope in great diſtreſs was, that when things were at the worſt, they would mend. But he was afraid the people were deprived even of this conſolation, when he ſaw men of the firſt abilities deſert their places in that Houſe. With regard to a right hon. gentleman to whom he alluded, he had ſcarcely the honour of his acquaintance; but if his advice had been followed, they would not now have been mourning over the calamities of the Empire. That gentleman had retired, mourning over the calamities of the country in a ſort of prophetic anguiſh. If a man of ſuch talents (and who had once ſaved this country from a war with Ruſſia), had deſerted his ſtation, what remained for men of leſs diſtinguiſhed abilities, than to mourn over evils which they could not help?

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, he had at firſt no intention of taking any part in the preſent diſcuſſion; but after the language he had heard, he conſidered it his duty, both as a member of Parliament, and as an individual, to ſay a few words, in reply to ſome obſervations which had been made by the hon. gentleman who

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ſpoke laſt. He had regretted the abſence of ſome member of that Houſe, and had inſinuated that they were alone capable of relieving the country from its preſent diſtreſs: And he had further added, that there was nothing left for others but to follow their example. He did not know by what means the laſt ſpeaker came to know of the retirement of the honourable gentleman he had ſo particularly alluded to, and his friends. But, it was ſtated that the misfortunes of the country ſo engroſſed the minds of the hon. gentlemen alluded to, and ſo weighed down their ſpirits, that they could not attend to their duty in the Houſe of Commons, but retire to mourn in ſilence over diſtreſſes which they cannot prevent. How far this was a true repreſentation of the conduct of theſe gentlemen he ſhould leave others to decide. It appeared, however, from the newſpapers, that the day which began with ſo much regret for national calamities, was ended by ſinging a number of jovial ſongs. It might have happened, indeed, that the attendance of the gentlemen who ſung theſe ſongs at the meeting was purely accidental; but, be that as it may, it appears that all the perſons aſſembled were induced to lay aſide their grief, and forget, for a few ſhort moments, the miſeries of their country. He was convinced, that his Majeſty's miniſters were zealous in their endeavours for the reſtoration of peace. The only charge that had been made againſt them was that of ſtanding upon too formal a ground. He hoped they would not think any humility too great, if they were certain it would terminate the war; but he believed that any farther conceſſions on their part, were only calculated to increaſe the haughty demands of the enemy, and to provoke the continuance of hoſtilities. Were he certain that peace could be procured by abandoning our conqueſts, he would agree to give them up: He would ſurrender theſe poſſeſſions, neither to Holland, to France, nor to Spain; but he would ſurrender them to the happineſs of his country. He ſhould be happy to ſee the bleſſings and comforts of peace reſtored, even though procured by great conceſſions. In ſaying this, he did not conſider what this nation, in its relative ſituation with the enemy, had a right to demand: He would go much farther in making ſacrifices to peace. But, if the greateſt ſacrifices were of no avail in procuring that deſireable object, there was no alternative but that of continuing the war. The war muſt therefore be maintained for the preſervation of every thing valuable to the country; and in its proſecution, gentlemen might look with confidence to that Providence who had beſtowed ſo many favours on the Britiſh nation, and by whom he hoped it would never be deſerted. Gentlemen ought not to forget that it was their duty to withſtand the ſtorm, and not to leave the ſhip until the moment ſhould arrive when ſhe muſt inevitably ſink. For theſe reaſons, the addreſs met his ſincere approbation. Whatever reaſons might induce gentlemen to withdraw from the Houſe, he ſhould continue to do his duty, and ſhould never be concerned that ſuch an example had been ſet by any member whatever.

Sir Horace Mann ſaid, that the hon. gentleman near him had been completely anſwered by the laſt ſpeaker. He could not approve of the motive for the abſence of the hon. gentleman who had been ſo much alluded to in the preſent diſcuſſion. After the inſulting diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary by the Directory of France, and the determined ſpirit of hoſtility they have ſhewn to this country, he ſhould have expected to have ſeen the Oppoſition come forward and ſay, Now is the time for Britiſh unanimity—now we will join with you in the zealous proſecution of the war. He ſhould have expected that the Oppoſition, at a criſis like the preſent, would have come forward, and joined heart and hand with the whole nation. It now had certainly become neceſſary that perfect unanimity ſhould prevail.

Mr Nicholls ſaid, that notwithſtanding the ſatirical remarks which had been thrown out on a Right Hon. gentleman, (Mr Fox) whom he was ſorry not to ſee in his place, he remembred with pleaſure when that gentleman, for years together, oppoſed the meaſures of Miniſters; but which meaſure had unhappily ended in depriving the preſent reigning family of a conſiderable part of their dominions. God forbid, ſaid he, that the Family of Brunſwick ſhould ſuſtain any more loſſes of a ſimilar nature; but had the advice of the Right Hon. gentleman been followed, the loſs alluded to might have been prevented. "It is our duty certainly (ſaid he) to rally in defence of our

deareſt rights. No man can be more anxious for the preſervation of Monarchy, nobility, and the various degrees of rank in ſociety, than myſelf. I think the whole in extreme danger. But, if we are reduced to that ſtate that we muſt carry on the war *pro aris et foeis*, I cannot help reflecting on the Miniſter who has involved us in theſe calamities, and who has ſo conducted the war that we are now without allies." It is a duty we owe our country to addreſs ourſelves to our Sovereign, and ſay to him, "The war is unſupportable; you have tried it five years, but it muſt be put an end to." If the Miniſtry cannot conclude it, let them recommend it to their Sovereign to try other men; for till the people are convinced of their ſincerity, they will not unite and act with ſpirit. Ireland, too, muſt join. "If there are men (ſaid he) willing to unite in defence of royalty, nobility, and religion, I will join ſuch men; but I think peace neceſſary."

Sir William Young ſaid, that the haughty behaviour of the enemy ſhewed they were averſe to peace, and rendered the continuance of the war on our part abſolutely neceſſary. They fought not only the humiliation, but the entire deſtruction of England.

The queſtion on the addreſs was then put and carried; after which a committee was appointed to draw up the addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Mr. Bankes then gave notice, that he ſhould make a motion for a vote of thanks to Admiral Duncan for his late victory. Adjourned.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Venice, Oct. 27. The people here are greatly divided in their opinions. The news of the ceſſion of a conſiderable part of the Venetian territory to Auſtria has thrown all the friends of democracy into deſpair, as they thought to make their fortune, and never ſuſpected the negotiation would have had ſuch an iſſue. The principal part of the Venetians, however, are pleaſed that they are to be under the dominion of Auſtria. It is hoped that this change will take place without diſturbance. To preſerve tranquillity, in caſe of any tumult, 8000 French troops have arrived here. The difficulty of finding any compenſation for the Auſtrian territory in Italy, except the Venetian Parts, has decided our fate.

The French army is now drawing off from the Auſtrian Italian frontiers, and marching in different columns into the Milaneſe. In ſeveral places and diſtricts which have been left by the French, and taken poſſeſſion of by the Ciſalpine troops, the former have levied all the arrears of the contributions, or impoſed new ones. At Breſcia they required two millions of livres, of which Count Venerolli paid 70,000. They have likewiſe required two millions of Mantua.

The Emperor of Germany has given orders that the army of the Hungarian levy ſhall be diſbanded; and the troops have accordingly begun to return home. All preparations for war are now entirely laid aſide; and 130 pieces of heavy artillery, which had been ordered to the Rhine, have been countermanded by a courier. The expence of the conveyance of this artillery would have been 16,500 florins.

The Emperor has ſtated, in a letter under his own hand, to the Duke of Modena, the indemnification which the latter will receive in the Briſgau for his Italian territories, according to the late treaty.

The Marquis de Chateler and two French commiſſaries are proceeding to ſettle the boundaries of territory in Italy, according to the late treaty.

Paris, Nov. 1. Yeſterday Citizens Berthier and Monge had a ſolemn audience in the Hall of the Directory. The former in his ſpeech gave an energetic recital of the victories obtained by the French armies in Italy. The latter compared the Engliſh Monarchy to that of Philip of Macedon, who by corrupt means had ſubverted the Greek Republics. The Engliſh Government and the French Republic, he inferred, could not exiſt together. He concluded his ſpeech with the following ſuggeſtions with reſpect to Great Britain: "Deſtroy a Government which has corrupted the morals of the whole world, but preſerve a Nation to which Europe is indebted in a great degree for being enlightened. Do not oppreſs a country which has given a New-

ton

ton to the univerſe; preſerve a Nation highly reſpectable for its patriotiſm, and worthy of a better Government; raiſe them to the dignity of a free people; complete that liberty of which they are ſo fond, and reſtore them to their natural virtues. Let the Engliſh people exiſt with glory. Let them be the rivals of the French Nation, and let them both eagerly concur in ſpreading new lights, and bringing the human mind to perfection. Let there be no other rivalſhip between them, but who ſhall moſt contribute to the happineſs of the world!"

An army of 30,000 French are to be ſent to Portugal under General Maſſena, and the Portugueſe poſſeſſions, both foreign and domeſtic, are to have the fate of the Venetian Republic, *i. e.* to be made uſe of as *compenſations* to accelerate the concluſion of a general peace.

4. The Directory having demanded of the Swiſs Cantons the diſmiſſal of Mr Wickham (the Engliſh miniſter), Meſſrs Tillet, Muttach, and Haller, brother of Buonaparte's banker, are arrived here for the purpoſe of repreſenting to the Directory the obſtacles which prevent their ſatisfying the wiſhes of the Directory in this reſpect.

The Directory have begun to open their mouths, and fulminate vengeance againſt the Britiſh Cabinet. They have appointed an army for the invaſion of this country, giving it the title of the Army of England, and General Buonaparte is appointed to the command.

AMERICA.

The yellow fever continued, during the months of September and beginning of October, to commit dreadful ravages at Philadelphia; the cold weather had, however, conſiderably ſtopped its progreſs.

LONDON.

Nov. 8. Thomas Miller, found guilty of keeping a gaming houſe, &c received the following ſentence: "That you pay a fine of 500l.; that you be impriſoned in the houſe of correction in Cold Bathfields for the ſpace of one year; that you find ſureties for your good behaviour for ſeven years, yourſelf in 500l. and two others in 250l. each, and not to be diſcharged from your confinement till ſuch ſureties be found."

9. John William Anderſon, Eſq; Alderman of Aldersgate ward, was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor.

17. A Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank, when Mr Raikes, the chairman, acquainted the proprietors, that he and the deputy governor had had an an interview on the preceding day with Mr Pitt, and had alſo depoſited with the ſecret committee of the Houſe of Commons a ſtatement of the affairs of the Bank, which he ſhould alſo lay before the proprietors. The reſult of this ſtatement was—That the Bank had in caſh, buillion, and other ſecurities, ſeventeen millions ſterling and a fraction.—That the nett balance in favour of the Bank, independent of the Government ſtock which it held, was three millions, eight hundred and thirty-nine thouſand pounds ſterling.—Mr Raikes then informed the Court, that the miniſter had propoſed to extend the further limitation of time when the Bank ſhould reſume its payments in ſpecie; that it was not neceſſary for him to judge of the urgency of political motives which might render ſuch a ſtep adviſeable; but he had the pleaſure to inform the court, that the Bank was in ſuch a ſtate of affluence, as to be ready to pay all the demands on it in ſpecie, whenever called upon.

EDINBURGH.

The importation of Port wine has diminiſhed in conſequence of the late duties, in the following extraordinary degree: In the year 1794, the quantity imported was 45,000 pipes, at a duty of 17l. 10s. per pipe. In the preſent year, no more than 11,000 pipes have been imported, at the high duty of 39l. 15s. a pipe. It may therefore be ſeen, by an eaſy calculation, that the laſt two duties of 20l per ton each, and which were taken at 120,000l. have not only been wholly unproductive, but that their effect has been to diminiſh the old duties from 800,000l. to 500,000l.

Oct. 6. This day, a farmer's ſervant, galloping down the ſtreets of Dalkieth, rode over a man upwards of 90 years of age, by which his thigh bone was broke, and otherwiſe much bruiſed. The man was immediately apprehended, and brought before the Juſtices; who, after inveſtigating the matter, granted a warrant for incarcerating him till liberated in due courſe of law, and he was accordingly lodged in Canongate goal.

Nov. 1. This day the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, voted a congratulatory addreſs to his Majeſty, on account of Admiral Duncan's

Duncan's victory. They alſo paſſed a vote of thanks to the gallant Admiral, to be preſented in a gold box, value 100 guineas.

The town of Dundee has voted a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, to Admiral Lord Duncan, as a teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertain of his Lordſhip's highly important ſervices.

The new coinage of gold pieces at 7s. each, will now be thrown into circulation without loſs of time. The delay has been principally occaſioned by the propoſed die not having been approved of.

In the afternoon of the 14th, a meeting took place at Ayr, between Lieut.-Col. Ord, and Major Lynn, of the Princeſs of Wales' ſenſible cavalry, when, after exchanging their fire, by the prudent interference of the ſeconds, Capt. Ferguſon, and Capt. Wright, the affair was happily terminated.

15. The eſtate of Redcoal, in Eaſt Lothian, rented at 206l. per annum, was ſold by auction, at 9760l. which is about forty-eight years purchaſe. In England, eſtates ſeldom reach thirty years purchaſe; and in Ireland, eſtates are frequently bought at ſixteen or eighteen years purchaſe.

16. The eſtate of Seton, in Eaſt Lothian, conſiſting of 700 acres, was ſold by judical ſale before the Court of Seſſion. The rental is 1316l. excluſive of timber, the manſion-houſe of Seton, &c. It ſold for 47,100l. It was purchaſed by the Earl of Wemyſs.

18. Several perſons (in all it is ſaid 14), at Dundee, Cupar, &c. had been apprehended on ſuſpicion of ſeditious practices. It appears, from the information of ſome of the accomplices, that ſocieties, on the plan of the United Iriſhmen, have been for ſome time paſt ſecretly forming in thoſe parts; but to what extent cannot yet be aſcertained. The publiſhers of ſome inflamentory pamphlets, connected with theſe ſocieties, have alſo been taken up and examined.

DURING the month of November the weather has been much on the change, from one extreme to another, the thermometer varying from 20° to 50°. On the 26th, there was a conſiderable fall of ſnow from the S. Eaſt, previous to which the cold had been very intenſe. There was alſo a good deal of ſnow fell on the 30th. The markets have experienced a conſiderable fall in price; towards the end of the month the beſt beef and mutton 5d. per lb. This is ſaid to be owing to there being little demand in the Engliſh markets. There have been ſcarcely any fiſh but herrings; theſe good and in plenty, 6 and 8 a-penny.

The Engliſh report for October ſtates, that the almoſt unexampled prevalence of wet and cold weather has ſtill operated very unfavourably for the purpoſes of the practical farmer. It has proved extremely detrimental to the getting in of the concluding harveſt, eſpecially in the more northern counties, and retarded in a conſiderable degree the ſowing of wheat. Conſidering the uncommon wetneſs of the ſeaſon, the harveſt has however been ſecured, with much leſs damage than might have been expected. In ſome parts of Scotland, and in the county of Northumberland, the wheat of the preſent crop has been found to be much coarſer and leſs in quantity than in thoſe of former years; but the barley and oat crops have proved better than that of the wheat. Turnips and potatoes, though in common good crops, in ſome inſtances have not proved ſo favourable as might been ſuppoſed from their promiſing appearance. The price of grain, in general, is however on the decline, both in the London and provincial markets. This may probably, in ſome degree, be attributed to the great importations from the grain countries of the Baltic. Fat cattle, ſheep, and hogs, are ſtill high, and conſequently the variation in the price of butchers meat cannot be very great. The hop-market is very quick for good, but very dull for inferior hops. Pockets ſell at Canterbury from 9s. to 10s.—Choice, 15s.—Bags, 70s. to 90s.—Fine, 101s.

*** In order to give place to his Majeſty's Declaration and Speech, the *Liſts* are delayed till next Number.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Nov. 27.

Wheat, 26s. 6d. Barley, 21s. Oats, 14s. 6d. Peaſe, 15s. Beans, 14s. 6d. Tares, 15s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 8½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Nov. 10.	Nov. 27.
Bank Stock 119½	117½
3 per cent. red. 48⅛	47⅞
3 per cent. conſ. 49⅞	48⅝
4 per cent. 59⅛	58 59
India Stock ſhut	145½
Engliſh Tickets 12l.	

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By T. KAY, Strand, London.

PLAN FOR A NEW THEATRE.

THE following ſquib at the preſent rage for building large theatres, is worth preſerving.

THE defects in our preſent theatres are, being too *ſmall*; the conſequence of which is, that the voices of the actors come to the ears of the audience with the force of a cannon; and even one of Mr Kemble's whiſpers has the effect of a demi-culverin at the very back of the gallery: another conſequence is that the audience, particularly thoſe in the upper gallery, are brought ſo near to the ſtage, that inſtead of ſeeing as they ought to ſee, they in fact ſee too much, being eaſily able to mark the ſtreaks of red and white upon the faces of the actors and actreſſes, by which all the perſpective effect of painting is deſtroyed.

The company in general in the pit and boxes are ſo near each other, that opera glaſſes are totally unneceſſary, and a gentleman in the upper boxes may whiſper an aſſignation to a lady in the fartheſt part of the pit, without the leaſt fear of detection. This crowding of the audience together, without any vacant ſpace between the ſides of the houſe, together with the lowneſs of the ceiling, which makes the pit and one ſhilling gallery almoſt meet, has a very unpleaſant effect to the eye.

The idea of the writer of this, is, to conſtruct a theatre on a moſt extenſive and magnificent ſcale, and the place might be Hounſlow Heath, extending in a grand range from Smallberry Green to between the tenth and eleventh mile ſtone, that is within a ſhort diſtance of Cranford-bridge. The ſtage ought not to be leſs than half a mile in breadth, and a mile and a half in depth. The advantage of the dimenſions muſt be very obvious, particularly in Macbeth, Richard the Third, and other places where whole armies engage.

Inſtead of having a dozen ſcene-ſhifters engaging with as many carpenters, which is the whole of the preſent dramatic art-military, two or three of the regiments, quartered in the neighbourhood, might be marched into the theatre at a very ſmall expence. Beſides, according to theſe proportions of the ſtage, the galleries could be no more than three quarters of a mile from any part of the performers, which would give them as good an opportunity of hearing and ſeeing *as they could expect*.

For the boxess they ought not to be conſtructed in the preſent convenient form, but more reſembling thoſe in the opera-houſe, that is, ſeparated by partitions one from the other, and each box furniſhed with chairs, tables, a good cellar, with refreſhments, &c. The ſize of each box need not exceed that of the great room at the Crown and Anchor; but they may be of different ſizes, to ſuit leſſer or greater parties. The inconvenience complained of in our theatres, of the galleries being too near the boxes, would be effectually removed here, as the neareſt point of contact between them, could not be leſs than half an hour's walk.

The prices of admiſſion could never be leſs than a guinea, to the cheapeſt part of the houſe; and to ſecure an extra-fund for various purpoſes, there might be two turnpikes, one at each end of the theatre. The performers' ſalaries might alſo be proportioned to the other expences of the houſe. A good actreſs, if a modeſt woman, might have 500l. *per* night, and if *in keeping*, about four times that ſum!

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1797.

MEMOIRS OF SIR CHARLES GREY, K. B.

IN the midſt of a war which, though ſucceſsful in ſome degree, has not been attended with the ſucceſs which, from the juſtice of it might have been expected, it is no ſmall conſolation to reflect that the honour of the Britiſh character has not been tarniſhed; that at no time has the luſtre of her arms been more diſtinguiſhed, the exploits of her heroes more exemplary, or the exertions of individuals more brilliant. One of theſe we preſent to our readers for the preſent month.

SIR CHARLES GREY is a gentleman deſcended from the ancient family of that name, which has for ſome centuries been ſeated at Howick, in the country of Northumberland. His father, Sir Henry Grey, was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1736, and was created a Baronet in 1746. He is a younger ſon of that gentleman, and devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his country at an early period. In the American war he ſignalized himſelf by many acts of uncommon gallantry, ſuch as commanded the notice of his ſuperiors and the admiration of his equals. On the 20th of December 1772, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel. On the 29th Auguſt 1777, appointed Major-General; and on the 26th November 1782, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the ſame year he had the poſt of Governor of Dunbarton conferred on him. In 1783, he had the honour of being named a Knight of the Bath, having been before appointed Commander in chief of the forces in America.

The aggreſſions of the French having put an end to the piping time of peace, an expedition againſt the French iſlands in the Weſt-Indies was planned, in order to annoy the enemy, the conduct of which was given to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, now Lord St Vincent. They accordingly embarked, and executed the buſineſs with ſuch promptneſs and alacrity, that on the 25th of March 1795, the complete conqueſt of the valuable and important iſland of Martinico was atchieved, in a manner highly honourable both to the ſea and land forces employed in the expedition. Having finiſhed this important buſineſs he loſt no time, but embarked troops, ordnance, &c. in order vigorouſly to proſecute his Majeſty's ſervice; and on April the 4th obtained poſſeſſion of the iſland of St Lucia. This ſucceſs was followed by another ſtill more important, by the ſurrender of Gaudaloupe on the 12th of the ſame month, by which the enemy were deprived of iſlands of the greateſt value. The details having already appeared, in our Magazine, we ſhall not here repeat them.

The ſervices thus rendered to the country by Sir Charles Grey and his coadjutors, as might naturally be expected, became the objects of gratitude of the nation. The thanks of the Lords and Commons were voted to the army and navy. On the 27th May 1794, the freedom of the city of London was voted to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in gold boxes of 100 guineas value each; and the 1ſt of July 1795, they were admitted of the Goldſmith's Company, and entertained at their hall. They were alſo preſented with the like teſtimonial of regard by the Fiſhmongers' Company. On this occaſion Mr Wilkes compli-

mented the Admiral and General in the following terms:

"Gentlemen I give you joy, and I feel my pride as an Engliſhman, and as Chamberlain of this great City, highly gratified in the honour of communicating to two brave and illuſtrious commanders, in the fleets and armies of my country, the unanimous reſolution of thanks from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Council aſſembled.

"The glory of the Britiſh arms has not only been ſupported by you, Gentlemen, both by ſea and land; but your able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the Weſt-Indies, atchieved brilliant conqueſts, rendered us ſingle ſervices, and acquired the moſt ſingle advantages, in an important and critical æra, and over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

"We reflect with ſingular ſatisfaction on thoſe wonderful exertions of wiſdom and policy, continued during the whole period of your command, by which you preſerved, between the naval and military forces, an happy union and perfect harmony. This object you ſaw to be of the firſt neceſſity for the accompliſhment of all arduous enterpriſes, and to the want of which, and diſgrace of ſome former periods, the recording page of the Engliſh hiſtory aſcribed the failure of bold and grand undertakings, your excelent conduct and intelligence ſecured a regular co-operation of the whole Britiſh force. Victory followed your ſtandards, and carried a ſeries of ſucceſſes through an extended variety of attacks of difficulty and danger.

"Permit, Gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applauſe muſt more and more endear to you.—Theſe ſentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire.—They give a full indemnity againſt the ſlanderous breath of envy, and the foul calumnies of the invenomed ſerpent tongue of malice, which, in theſe latter times has ſcarcely ceaſed to detract from, and endeavour to wound, ſuperior merit."

The ſlanderous breath of envy to which the Chamberlain alludes, had about that period begun to attempt to ſully the laurels of our gallant Commanders. It began to diffuſe itſelf in indirect inſinuations and obſcure hints; but vaniſhed at the defiance held out by the friends and relations of the heroes calumniated.

On the 3d of May 1796, Sir Charles Grey was advanced to the rank of General; and, in September laſt has been appointed Governor of the Iſland of Guernſey.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

GAY.

The ſweetneſs and ſimplicity of Gay's temper and manners much endeared him to all his acquaintance, and made them always ſpeak of him with particular fondneſs and attachment. He wrote with neatneſs and terſeneſs; *æquali quadam mediocritate*, but certainly without any elevation; frequently without any ſpirit. Trivia appears to be the beſt of his poems, in which are many ſtrokes of genuine humour and pictures of London life, which are now become curious, becauſe our manners, as well as dreſſes, are ſo much altered and changed within a few years. His Fables, the moſt popular of all his works, have the fault of many modern fable-writers, the aſcribing to the different animals, and objects introduced, ſpeeches and actions inconſiſtent with their ſeveral natures: An elephant can have nothing to do in a bookſeller's ſhop. They are greatly inferior to the Fables of La Fontain, which is perhaps the moſt unrivalled work in the whole French language. The Beggar's Opera has ſurely been extolled beyond its merits. I could never perceive that fine vein of concealed ſatire ſuppoſed to run through it: and though I ſhould not join with a bench of Weſtminſter juſtices in

in forbidding it to be repreſented on the ſtage, yet I think pickpockets, ſtrumpets, and highwaymen, may be hardened in their vices by this piece; and that Pope and Swift talked too highly of its moral good effects. One undeſigned and accidental miſchief attended its ſucceſs: it was the parent of that moſt monſtrous of all dramatic abſurdities, the Comic Opera. The friendſhip of two ſuch excellent perſonages as the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſberry, did, in truth, compenſate poor Gay's want of penſion and preferment. They behaved to him conſtantly with that delicacy and ſenſe of ſeeming equality, as never to ſuffer him for a moment to feel his ſtate of dependance. Let every man of letters, who wiſhes for patronage, read D'Alembert's Eſſay on living with the Great, before he enters the houſe of a patron: and let him always remember the fate of Racine, who having drawn up, at madame Maintenon's ſecret requeſt, a memorial that ſtrongly painted the diſtreſſes of the French nation, the weight of their taxes, and the expences of the court, ſhe could not reſiſt the importunity of Lewis XIV, but ſhewed him her friend's paper; againſt whom the king immediately conceived a violent indignation, becauſe a poet ſhould dare to buſy himſelf with politics. Racine had the weakneſs to take this anger ſo much to heart, that it brought on a ſlow fever, which haſtened his death. The dutcheſs of Queenſberry would not ſo have betrayed her poetical friend Gay.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

One driv'n by ſtrong benevolence of ſoul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole.

Here are lines that will juſtly confer immortality on a man, who well deſerved ſo magnificent an eulogium. He was at once a great hero and a great legiſlator. The vigour of his mind and body have been ſeldom equalled. The vivacity of his genius continued to a great old age. The variety of his adventures and the very different ſcenes in which he had been engaged, make one regret that his life has never been written. Dr Johnſon once offered to do it, if the general would furniſh the materials. Johnſon had a great regard for him: for he was one of the firſt perſons that highly, in all companies, praiſed his *London*. His firſt campaign was made under prince Eugene, againſt the Turks; and this great general always ſpoke of Oglethorpe in the higheſt terms. Neither he nor Eugene loved Marlborough. He once told me (for I had the pleaſure of knowing him well) that Eugene, ſpeaking of Marlborough, ſaid, 'There is a great difference between making war *en maitre, or en avocat.*' But his ſettlement of the colony of Georgia gives a greater luſtre to his character than even his military exploits.

ENGLISH PEERS.

It having been diſputed between two eminent perſons, whether Swift or Pope had, in their writings, ſaid the ſevereſt things on Engliſh peers, it was judged to be Swift, in the following paſſage of Gulliver: 'The king of Brobdignag aſked me what methods were uſed to cultivate the minds and bodies of our young nobility; and in what kind of buſineſs they commonly ſpent the firſt and teachable part of their lives; what courſe was taken to ſupply that aſſembly when any noble family became extinct; what qualifications were neceſſary in thoſe that were to be *created new lords*; whether the humour of the prince, a ſum of money to a court lady, or a prime miniſter, or a deſign of ſtrengthening a party oppoſite to the public intereſt, ever happened to be motives to thoſe advancements: what ſhare of knowledge theſe lords had in the laws of their country, and how they came by it, ſo as to enable them to decide in the properties of the ſubjects in the laſt reſort: whether they were always ſo free from avarice, partiality, or want, that a bribe, or ſome other ſiniſter view, could have no place among them?' This is very cauſtic and ſevere, but is exceeded by what has lately been

faid of a young peer*, 'being fwaddled, rocked, and dandled into a legiſlator.'

ERASMUS AND LUTHER.

THE violence and haughtineſs of Luther diſguſted the mild and moderate Eraſmus, and alienated him from purſuing the plan of reformation, which at firſt he ſeemed to encourage and engage in. Luther repreſented him as an Arian and a time-ſerver. 'I thought,' ſaid Eraſmus, Luther's marriage would have ſoftened him a little. It is hard for a man of my moderation, and of my years, to be obliged to write againſt a ſavage beaſt and a furious wild boar.' But great revolutions and great reformations are not effected by calm and ſober reaſon, nor without ſuch violence and enthuſiaſm as Luther poſſeſſed. When Voltaire was lamenting that Locke and Newton had few diſciples in compariſon of the numerous followers of Luther and Calvin, it was replied to him, 'that, without a Luther and Calvin, we ſhould never have had a Locke or Newton.'

MR BURKE'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT. †

IF my dear ſon and friend had ſurvived me, any Will would have been unneceſſary; but ſince it has pleaſed God to call him to himſelf before his father, my duty calls upon me to make ſuch a diſpoſition of my worldly effects as ſeems to my beſt judgment moſt equitable and reaſonable; therefore I, EDMUND BURKE, late of the pariſh of Saint James, Weſtminſter, though ſuffering under ſore and inexpreſſible affliction, being of ſound and diſpoſing mind, do make my laſt Will and Teſtament in manner following:

Firſt, according to the ancient, good, and laudable cuſtom, of which my heart and underſtanding recognize the propriety, I bequeath my ſoul to God, hoping for his mercy through the only merits of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. My body I deſire, if I ſhould die in any place very convenient for its tranſport thither (but not otherwiſe,) to be buried in the church at Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my deareſt brother and my deareſt ſon, in all humility praying, that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have a part in the reſurrection of the juſt.

I wiſh my funeral to be (without any punctilioufneſs in that reſpect) the ſame as that of my brother, and to exceed it as little as poſſible in point of charge, whether on account of my family or of any others who would go to a greater expence; and I deſire in the ſame manner, and with the ſame qualifications, that no monument beyond a middle-ſized tablet, with a ſmall and ſimple inſcription on the church wall, or on the flag-ſtone be erected. I ſay this, becauſe I know the partial kindneſs to me of ſome of my friends. But I have had in my life-time but too much of noiſe and compliment.

As to the reſt, it is uncertain what I ſhall have after the diſcharge of my debts, which when I write this are very great. Be that as it may, my Will concerning my worldly ſubſtance is ſhort. As my entirely beloved, faithful and affectionate wife did, during the whole time in which I lived moſt happily with her, take on her the charge and management of my affairs, aſſiſted by her ſon, whilſt God was pleaſed to lend him to us, and did conduct them, often in a ſtate of much derangement and embarraſſment, with a patience and prudence, which probably have no example, and thereby left my mind free to proſecute my public duty or my ſtudies, or to indulge in my relaxations, or to cultivate my friends, at my pleaſure; ſo, on my death, I wiſh things to continue as ſubſtantially as they have always done. I therefore, by this my laſt and only Will, deviſe, leave, and bequeath to my entirely beloved and incomparable wife Jane Mary Burke, the whole real eſtate of which I ſhall die ſeiſed, whether land, rents, or houſes, in

* By the late Mr Burke, of the Duke of Bedford. † For his Life, ſee p. 643.